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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.........DECEMBER 27, 1894.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

President Marion Butler of the National Farmer's alliance, names the second Tuesday in next February as the date of its annual meeting in Raleigh. Two days later it will lay the corner stone of the L. L. Polk monument. The monument will be a shaft of granite thirty feet high to cost $2,500.

It costs the French farmer about $3 an acre to grow wheat, while it costs the average American wheat grower over $10 an acre. The French farmer gets about 18 bushels per acre, while the average yield in this country is about 12. But the Frenchman believes in a small farm well tilled.

A blow has been struck at the cigar-stub industry in France. A manufacturer of tobacco made from cast-away butts was charged in the courts with defrauding the revenue by not paying duty. He claimed that the tobacco had already paid duty once, but the court declared against him, and he had to pay the fine.

The loan society formed in New York city to lend money to deserving poor people at 6 per cent has applied to have its capital increased from $100,000 to $200,000. It has loaned $195,040 on the security of household goods and found repayments satisfactory. The business is self-supporting, while it has enabled many worthy families to work through a crisis in their affairs.

The statement of receipts and disbursements of the State Treasurer and Auditor is as follows: For 1893 receipts of public fund $1,491,467.72; of educational fund $59,666.02. Disbursements for 1893 of public funds $1,284,-024.41; of educational fund $26,909.77. Balances December, 1893: public fund $207,-442.86; educational fund $52,746.25. For 1894, receipts of public fund $1,446,988.71; educational fund $51,822.25; both these amounts including surplus for the year previous. Disbursements public fund $1,143,749.33; educational fund $43,734.53. Balance in treasury December 1, 1894; public fund $303,239.38; educational fund $7,087.72.

The bureau of American republics has received official information to the effect that the President of Peru has announced that in order to meet the financial necessities of the country an additional tax shall be levied on all tobacco, cigars and cigarettes sold in the republic. The duty on all kinds of tobacco imported from the United States will be $1.00 per kilogramme (220 pounds); cigars, $3.50 per kilogramme; cigarettes made of tobacco from the United States, $50 per 1,000 packages; foreign tobacco for chewing, snuff, cut and fibred tobacco ready for use, $1 50 per kilogramme. This law goes into effect Jan'y 1, 1895.

According to estimates obtained by the United States Government, the average first cost of the steamships owned by four of the great carrying companies of the world was about $75 per ton. The Cunard Company values its fleet at $87 per gross ton. This includes two new ships that cost about $225 per ton each. The Compagnie Generale-Transatlantique values its fleet at $130 per ton; the North German Lloyd values its at $77 per ton; and the Hamburg-American values its at $65 per ton. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company values its ships at an average of $149 per ton, though two built in 1892 cost respectively $166 and $177 per ton.

Special reports to the Manufacturers' Record show that the improvement previously mentioned in Southern business interests continues to broaden out. This is indicated, not only by an increased demand for some lines of manufactured goods, but also by a very decided increase in the interest in new industrial undertakings and railroad enterprises. Cotton manufacturing is especially attracting much attention and many new mill companies are now being projected, while mills already in operation are enlarging their capacity, adding new machinery and in quite a number of cases running on double time. Among other industrial enterprises reported during the week were a 5,000 spindle cotton mill, a $150,-000 cotton compress company, and a $250,000 naval stores company in Georgia; a $200,000 grain elevator and two flour mills in Tennessee.

The following is the official vote of North Carolina in 1894, for Chief Justice, Treasurer, and members of the House of Representatives. For Chief Justice—Shepherd, Democrat 127,-593; Faircloth, Republican, 148,334. Treasurer—Tate, Democrat, 123,729; Worth, Republican, 143,772. For House of Representatives—First district: Branch, Democrat, 13,546; Skinner, Republican, 16,510. Second district, Woodard, Democrat, 14,721; Cheatham, Republican, (negro) 9,413; Freeman, non-fusion Populist, 5,314. Third district, Shaw, Democrat, 10,699; Spears, Republican 6,966; Thompson, non-fusion Populist, 9,705. Fourth district, Cook, Democrat, 14,335; Stroud, Republican, 18,667. Fifth district, Graham, Democrat, 14,046; Settle, Republican 16,394; Holt, Republican 213, Merrett, non-fusion Populist, 2,104. Six district, Lockhart, 13,996; Martin, Republican, 13,532. Seventh district, Henderson, Democrat, 13,-124; Shuford, Republican, 15,383. Eighth district, Bower, Democrat, 16,896; Linney, Republican, 18,775; White, non-fusion Populist, 109. Ninth district, Crawford, Democrat, 16,734; Pearson, Republican, 16,869.

A despatch from Jamestown, New York, of Thursday last says: This morning Coroner Bowers, accompanied by Fred S. March, a ocal scientist, went to the residence of Winslow Shearman, where Mrs. Shearman and Mrs. Davis were murdered by an unknown assassin last Saturday, and made a microscopic examination of the dead women's eyes. Nothing was revealed in the eyes of Mrs. Davis, but on one of those of Mrs. Shearman the form of a man was distinctly photographed. The microscope used enlarged the object viewed 400 times. The picture did not show the face of the man who is supposed to be the murderer. The man's position was such, according to those who made the examination, that the body was shown only from the breast down to the feet. After the first surprise of the startling discovery was over Mr. Marsh made a most careful examination, which clearly disclosed the man's form. He was apparently a big man, with a long heavy overcoat unbuttoned and which reached below the knees. The wrinkles in the trousers could be plainly seen, and one foot was behind the other, with the knee bending as if in a stooping posture, about to take a step.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Frank and Charles Meadowcroft, bankers of Chicago, convicted of receiving deposits, knowing themselves to be insolvent, have begun their term of imprisonment. ——The grand jury in Chicago is thoroughly investigating the frauds in the late mayoralty election. Thirteen persons have been indicted. ——Seven blocks of buildings were burned in Napoleonville, La., the loss being $150,000. ——Charles Handy, an official of the National Bank of Starkville, La., has been arrested on indictment for giving the cashier a counterfeit certificate of deposit for $1,000. ——Russia has increased the import duty on cotton goods ——The executive committee of the board of agriculture will urge the Legislature to make an appropriation for the State exhibit at the Atlanta exposition. ——Contracts for an electric light plant and water works for the Agricultural and Mechanical college have been awarded. ——The new city directory gives the population of Atlanta as 108,614. This count was obtained by a house-to-house canvass. Ten years ago the population was 56,857. In a decade it has practically doubled. If the present rate of increase keeps up, the city will have 200,000 population in about nine years. ——Important dispatches have been received from Tokio indicating clearly that practically the war between China and Japan has ended. Whatever instructions have been conveyed to the respective military forces from the governing powers of the two empires is not told in the advices; but assurance is given in quarters known to be thoroughly cognizant of diplomatic affairs that the Emperor of China has been prevailed upon to hasten commissioners to Japan and that these envoys have such powers of concession as will without doubt enable them to bring about an immediate and thorough end of hostilities. ——A mob of masked men in Haywood county, near Nashville, Tenn., went to the house of Jas. Clark, where Joseph Allen, colored, had gone after being acquitted of the charge of barn-burning, captured Allen and murdered him by filling his body with buck-shot. Allen was tried at Brownsville with two other negroes who were sentenced to the penitentiary. Officers are trying to discover the murderers. ——Over 1,000 unemployed workingmen crowded around the city hall of Montreal, Canada, last week for the purpose of demanding work. A number of the men addressed their comrades, claiming that the men were honest and ought to be given work to support their families. The city is considering what is best to do for the large number of unemployed. ——Ex Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, is dead. ——The Christian Armenians of London and Paris, as a tribute to Mr. Gladstone, will present a chalice to the church at Hawarden. ——The Christian Armenians will demand an autonomous government for Armenia. ——A Northern syndicate has purchased 1,500 acres at Southern Pines, N. C., and will go into the fruit industry on a large scale. ——Bradstreet's says: The volume of general trade continues small, as expected from evidences of shrinkage within the month. Cotton goods are weaker and sales of moment are made at concessions. The auction sale of cotton goods at New York resulted favorably, indicating that the trade will stock up at a lower price. At large Southern cities general trade remains quiet, unchanged or of moderate volume, except at Augusta, which reports a slight improvement. At Savannah and Jacksonville the distribution of staples is most active, and at Chattanooga, where collections are satisfactory, the indebtedness of merchants is less than for several years. Shipments of Indian corn from New Orleans continue free. ——The trial of Czestans Czynski, the teacher of languages and lecturer on mesmerism, who was arrested a short time ago, in Munich, charged with hypnotising the wealthy Countess Zedlitz at Neukirch and compelling her to marry him, ended Friday in his conviction. The trial lasted several days, and a large number of witnesses were examined, including several specialists in hypnotism. The court sentenced him to three years' imprisonment. ——The safe of the Farmers' and Merchants' State bank of Mansfield, Ills., was blown to atoms last Friday night. The burglars entered through the back doors. They carried off several hundred dollars. Valuable papers are also missing, and it is said possibly they were destroyed in the wreck. ——The new cruiser Castine starts on her maiden voyage. ——Honduras will be represented in the Atlanta exposition, and there will also be arranged a "Drummers' day." ——The Government's receipts from internal revenue for the first five months of this fiscal year are $11,212,921 greater than for the same time last year. ——The new hurricane signals will be displayed from all weather stations after January 1st. ——The editor of the Mississippi Populist decamps, leaving his employes unpaid. ——T. F. Ramsey, a farmer of good standing living near Quitman, Ga., is charged with the deliberate murder of a colored man. ——Near Sioux City four men go through a passenger coach and rob all the passengers. ——A band of negroes robbed a Savannah, Florida and Western freight train between Valdosta and Quitman, Ga. The negroes got into the car at Valdosta and by the time the train reached Quitman they had thrown off nearly all of the goods in the car. ——The officers of the United States cruiser Detroit. have arrived in Rome. They will be received by the Pope. ——Recent great gold strikes at Leadville are causing great excitement among miners. There is a great rush to the camp. The fact is now established that the gold belt at Leadville extends at least three miles. ——The Board of Health of New York has decided to spend $30,000 in the manufacture of antitoxine—which is alleged to cure diphtheria—and to distribute the remedy gratuitously.——The Central American Republics will have exhibits at the Atlanta Exposition. ——A pork packing establishment will be put in operation at Valdosta, Ga., early in January. With the appliances for curing meat now in use there is no reason why the meat-packing industry may not be as successfully carried on in the South as in any other section of the country. ——Mrs. William Waldorf Astor died Saturday. ——Fifteen persons were killed by a railroad collision in England.——Capt. Dryfus, charged with having sold to foreign agents plans of French fortifications, has been sentenced to life imprisonment in some fortified place. ——Many people in Ireland are near starvation through failure of the potato crop. ——The Fenians are beginning to make a stir in Ireland. ——Lord Randolph Churchill has softening of the brain.

THE NEW STATUE OF WINSTON.

Ex-Gov. Holt's Patriotic Gift.

Greensboro Record.]

The statue of Major Joseph Winston, cast by W. H. Mullins, Salem, Ohio, and which is to surmount the Holt Monument, arrived at Guilford Battle Ground on the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad on Friday, the 7th day of December, 1894.

It is made of composition metal so nearly resembling pure bronze that no one but an expert can distinguish it. The statue is six feet high and represents a soldier in the full uniform of a major of the Continental line in 1778.

The cocked hat and plume, the heavy silk sash, the buff coat and long vest of that day give it a unique and attractive appearance. The left hand is elevated to a right angle with the body, and is pointing to the enemy, while the right hand grasps a drawn sword. Evidently a charge is being ordered. What is peculiar about the figure is that the eye is so indented and shaded as to give it an excited appearance, full of animation and spirit. The dull, expressionless eye balls, usually seen on both marble and bronze, are entirely changed, and the whole countenance is lighted up with life.

As a work of art it has no equal in beauty in the State. It is a wonder that the discovery of this new composition metal is not more widely known in the South. It is now supplanting bronze and marble in some of the finest parks in the Union. W. H. Mullins has the credit of bringing this kind of work to perfection. It is costly, it is true, but so cheap in comparison with pure bronze as to bring it within the reach of gentlemen of means. The older it becomes and the more exposure it has the nearer it is as durable as brass. Mr. Mullins has a most accomplished artist and sculptor constantly engaged who can form any model desired, if only an idea of the design is given. He exhibited his wonderful genius in the graceful pose which he has given to the statute of Major Winston and the entire correctness of the military dress which he has placed upon it.

As a whole it is the handsomest piece of statuary in North Carolina and one that would be admired in any collection. The statue was so perfect and so beautiful, as it was being raised from its recumbent position in the case, that it seemed indeed like a resurrection from the grave, and when it stood up-right before those present, silence was observed for several minutes, then the president of the company, with his voice trembling with emotion, exclaimed: "I cannot command any language which will convey an idea of the joy and pride and thankfulness I feel on this occasion. My emotions are too deep for utterance."

Then with spontaneous feelings of gratitude and reverence the name of Holt came upon every lip. How happy must be the man who had means and magnanimity enough to erect this magnificent tribute to the memory of the heroes who laid deep and strong the foundations of the mightiest government on earth.

When the petty and penurious creatures, who are hoarding their money in selfish disregard of the wants of their fellow men and are wholly neglectful of the memories of those who exchanged their blood for the liberty they are enjoying, have crumbled into dust and and their names have become "a by-word and reproach among men," the name of Thomas Michael Holt will be still growing in lustre and invoking the reverence of posterity. When the orator and poet shall search for an illustration of philanthropy, the name of Holt will be the first to suggest itself to the mind. His example will be commended to the ambitious and enlightened youth as the noblest type of manhood which they can imitate, and when liberty shall again be threatened by the tyrant and the iconoclast, and the sound to arms shall be heard again in the land, nothing will more surely fire the noble heart to deeds of renown. than the hope that if they shall lay down their lives for the cause of freedom there will be those who will imitate the example of Governor Holt, in having monuments erected to perpetuate their name and the memories of their heroic deeds.

We venture to say that when this magnificent statue is seen by our people it will re-awaken our national pride and stimulate us to greater exertions in preserving our noble history. It will excite in the minds and hearts of our youth an ambition to achieve fame by great deeds and to have their names engraved upon granite and bronze.

All honor to our noble Governor who is the first to lead the monumental spirit of the day, to throw off the reproaches which have been heaped upon us.

Light is breaking and soon the wealth of our State will be used for nobler purposes and nobler ambitions than to be called rich and to exhibit itself in gaudy attire before the humbler classes of society. When ignorance and vanity have the misfortune to be rich, there is no combination so repulsive in the eyes of the good and the wise.

May God bless Governor Holt and may many be inspired by this noble and philanthropic deed to imitate his many virtues.

HOW THE STATUE WAS MADE.

The following letter, explaining the modeling and making of the Winston statue, has been received by Judge Schenck:

SALEM, Ohio, Dec. 11, 1894.

HON. D. SCHENCK,

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of a clipping from the Daily Record containing a notice complimentary to the statue of Maj. Jos. Winston, which I had the honor of furnishing you. The article is very flattering and I am under great obligations to you for allowing my name to be mentioned as you have, and for calling attention to my work. A mistake has been made, however, in the description of the statue. The article states "that it is cast in a composition metal," while, instead of this, the figure is stamped in heavy sheet copper in the same general way as the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty in the New York harbor, and the statue of Diana on Madison Square Garden tower in New York.

This latter I made here and the former, as you know, was cast in France, the only difference being that instead of hammering the statue into form as in the Bartholdi statue, I take casts of the figure and stamp the copper in dies, by my process being able to carry out accurately every detail of the model, while in the old way of hammering much of the artistic effect and the finer lines of the work are lost in hammering out the statue. To show you how true the finished work is, I send you two photos., one from the clay model and the other from the copper figure. The sculptors and artists of the country have been very much surprised at the work we are doing. It is different from anything made abroad and finer than anything made elsewhere in the world. It is fully equal, we think, to cast bronze for large statuary work, it being fully as artistic and equally as durable. * * * * Under separate cover I send you a half-tone electrotype of this figure, which you may wish to have shown in the Daily Record, and I believe that it will be well to do so, as it will give your friends a better idea of the statue. The name of the modeler is Alphons Pelzer, and as you state, he has few equals in this country. I believe the work he is now doing is equal to anything made in the United States as to artistic modeling—mechanically we claim that it is ahead of anything in the world in this line. I believe that the statue of Maj. Winston is the finest that we have made yet and I have spared no pains to make it a work that will be a credit to you and to Gov. Holt, and I am delighted to learn from the article sent me that it has been so much admired.

Yours very truly,
W. H. MULLINS.

THE STATUE AND ITS LOCATION.

This is the first statue of a North Carolinian ever made, so far as it is possible to find out, and it is greatly enhanced in historic value by the fact that it is donated by a North Carolinian, and is to be erected on North Carolina soil, and at the very spot where Winston achieved his glory which entitled him to this honor.

The best sketch of Winston is in the "Heroes of King's Mountain," by Draper, p. 454; where there is also an etching of him. From this etching, Mr. Clark, of High Point, painted a very fine oil painting for the Guilford Battle Ground Museum, and from this picture the statue was cast. This is the only picture of him extant.

Maj. Winston was buried on the plantation now belonging to Judge W. P. Bynum, near Germantown. It was formerly the home place of the Winston family. It is in the old family burying ground, and is enclosed by a stone wall, and two ordinary head stones mark the grave of Winston and that of his wife.

In the speech of Judge D. Schenck, July 4th, 1893, published in the "Memorial Volume," will be found an account of Winston's participation in the battle of Guilford Court House. The location of the Holt Monument is the highest elevation on the battle ground, and is about three hundred yards east of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad track, from whence it can be seen for one half a mile as the train passes by. It will be very conspicuous. There is now around the monument a beautiful grass turfed plot of about one-half acre. Some four or five musket and rifle balls have been found in a few feet of where the monument stands. This confirms the location of the spot where the last stand was made. One of these bullets was presented to Gov Holt and another to Vice- President Stevenson, each of which was mounted in a gold wire frame to be worn as a pendant on the watch chain.

"The American Section."

Constitution.

In his sermon last Sunday on the south, the Rev. Madison C. Peters told his New York congregation some things that must have surprised them.

His tribute to the loyalty and patriotism of our people was a high one, and his estimate of the integrity of our public men will be very gratifying to every southerner. The doctor, perhaps, shocked some of his hearers, but he never said a truer thing than when he said:

Negro domination would mean white damnation.

The solid south is broken, and will break more and more, if they are let alone. But let the next congress agitate a force bill and self defense will solidify the south again.

Dr. Peters went on to say that the south is the only truly American section, and it is easy to support this claim with facts and figures of the most convincing nature. The census reports show that the smallest percentage of foreign-born persons is in North Carolina, which has only 7 tenths of 1 per cent. South Carolina has 1.53 per cent. and Georgia 1.78 per cent. In Mississippi, Alabama and Virginia the population of foreign parentage is less than three per cent., and in nearly every southern state the percentage of foreign population has decreased since 1870.

Dr. Peters said that he had formerly made uncharitable remarks about the south, but recently he has visited this section and studied our people, and his observations have resulted in a complete change of opinion.

A sermon in a leading New York pulpit, devoted to the praise of the south and her people, is a novelty that will attract attention from one end of the land to the other. It is pleasant to find our old enemies vindicating us in this manner. With northern preachers saying that our civilization is the best, and northern capitalists declaring that the south is the best field for enterprise and investment, our section is certainly favorably advertised.

The Third and Seventh Judicial Districts.

The result of the vote for solicitor in the Third district stands: John E. Woodard, 9,597, Claude M. Benard, 9,464, Claude N. Bernard, (in Manning's township, Nash county) 342; Claude H. Bernard, (in Wilson county) 79.

That for solicitor in the Seventh district thus: N. A. McLean, 11,839; H. F. Seawell, 9,749; Robert F. Seawell, 1,091; H. L. Seawell, 2,267.

The board of canvassers accordingly issued certificates to Messrs. Woodard and McLean as solicitors. Senator Charles A. Cook, the Republican on the board, said: "The board could not do otherwise than it has done. It had no power to correct returns. The whole board would correct them if it had power; but its duties are strickly prescribed in the statutes."

[Messrs. Woodard and McLean are both understood to have declined to accept the offices thus adjudged to them. It was plain that all the votes for "Bernard" and for "Seawell" were intended for Claude M. Bernard and H. F. Seawell, the fusion candidates. The action of Messrs Woodard and McLean is in the highest degree creditable to them.]

A Year's Newspaper Writing.

Exchange

How much does a newspaper man write in a year? An old newspaper worker has sat down and figured it out. He figures that he writes an average of a column and a half every day, except for his Sunday paper, when he contributes three columns. This makes twelve columns a week, and, allowing for two weeks' vacation, he has fifty weeks in a year. An ordinary book of short stories contains about 40,000 words, therefore his year's labor is equivalent to twenty books. At this rate of comparison the feat of Marion Crawford in publishing two books per annum, does not strike the newspaper man as an incredibly hard task, even allowing for the extra amount of thought involved in story writing. Mr. Howells considers a thousand words a good day's work. Thomas Janvier is satisfied with 400 words, or a little over a quarter of a column.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

North Carolina Postoffices.

The following facts taken from the report of the Auditor of the postoffice Department, by the Washington correspondent of the Raleigh News and Observer, will be interesting to patrons of the Presidential postoffices named:

Asheville—Gross receipts, $20,562.91; salary of postmaster, $2,620; clerk hire, $3,435.98; other expenses, $105.92; free delivery, $3,684. No rent is paid. Government building. Per cent. expense to gross receipts, .48.

Charlotte—Gross receipts, $25,012.44; salary, $2,600; clerk hire, $3,761.50; other expenses, $140.97; free delivery, $4,763.70. Per cent. expense to gross receipts, .45. Government building. No rent is paid.

Durham—Gross receipts, $11,676.38; salary, $2,300; clerk hire, $1,624.99; rent, light, fuel and other incidental expenses, $514.15; free delivery, $2,632.66. Per cent. expense to gross receipts, .61.

Fayetteville—Gross receipts, $6,665.74; salary, $1,800; clerk hire, 400; rent, light, fuel and other incidental expenses, $359.-91. Per cent. expense to gross receipts, .38.

Goldsboro—Gross receipts, $6,682.05; salary, $1,800; clerk hire, $1,000; rent, light, fuel and other incidental expenses, $445.-20. Per cent. expense to gross receipts, .49.

Greenville—Gross receipts, $2,304.63, salary, $1,100; clerk hire, $200; rent. light. fuel and other incidental expenses, $87.89 Per cent. expense to gross receipts, .60.

Kinston—Gross receipts, $3,249.64; salary, $1,300; clerk hire, $175, rent, light, fuel and other incidental expenses, $228.-33. Per cent. expense to gross receipts, .52.

Newborn—Gross receipts, 3,425.30; salary, 2,000; clerk hire, 1,050; rent, light, fuel and other incidental expenses, 370.82. Per cent. expense to gross receipts, .41.

Raleigh—Gross receipts, 25,616.41; salary, 2,700; clerk hire, 4,700; other expenses, 110.13; free delivery, 5,968.34. Per cent. expense to gross receipts, 52. Government building. No rent is paid.

Rocky Mount—Gross receipts, 3,836.82; salary, 1,400; clerk hire, 223.37; rent, light, fuel and other incidental expenses, 134.20. Per cent. expense to gross receipts, .46.

Tarboro—Gross receipts, 4,386.06; salary, 1,600; clerk hire, 230.69; rent, light, fuel and other incidental expenses, 210.40. Per cent. expense to gross receipts, .46.

Wilmington—Gross receipts, $30,235.80; salary, $2,800; clerk hire, 5,100; other expenses, $91.13; free delivery, $6,974.27. Per cent. expense to gross receipts, .49. Government building. No rent is paid.

Wilson—Gross receipts, $4,262.84; salary, 1,600; clerk hire, $144.74; rent, light, fuel and other incidental expenses, $258.-04. Per cent. expense to gross receipts, .47.

Winston—Gross receipts, $31,027.12; salary, 2,900; clerk hire, $2,700; rent, light, fuel and other incidental expenses, $756.38; free delivery, $3,410.92. Per cent. expense to gross receipts, .31.

The Morning Bath.

New York Tribune

There was a time, not so long ago, when Americans, otherwise well-trained, did not appreciate the virtues of the daily bath—a thing which in one form or another is as necessary to personal neatness and self-respect as the washing of the face and the wearing of clean clothes. But now the bath tub is growing to be as popular here as it is in England, testimony to this fact being born by the fresh pink and white complexions, the increased vigor and the well groomed look of the younger members of society. Most new houses of any pretension to completeness have a bathroom attached to each bedroom—a bit of comfort which certainly surpasses the portable tub of the Englishman. And even more modestly humble dwellings, the small house in the city, the pretty cottage in the country, have at least two bathrooms—one on each bedroom floor.

There are pink and white skins which indicate some form of disease, but there can be no really beautiful pearl and rose complexion of health without a daily bath to clense and freshen the surface of the body. Let it be emphatically said, however, that there is nobody sillier than the person who makes a fad of a daily ice cold bath. Such baths, which involve a serious shock to the system, should never be taken by Americans except under medical orders or when experience shows that the effect on that particular bather is in every sense beneficial. A robust, phlagmatic English woman can stand the shock of the ice cold bath. The nervous American in a different climate cannot. A morning bath, not hot by any means, but warm enough to be reasonably comfortable, may be taken to advantage, and subsequent exposure to fresh air will involve no cold taking unless the bather is peculiarly susceptible to the ill effects of drafts.

A brisk rubbing with a big bath towel rouses the glow that prevents cold-taking. A little ammonia poured into the water is a good thing; so is the use of plenty of nice pure soap. Better than a sponge, which it is very hard to keep thoroughly fresh and clean, is a wash cloth of fine, even Turkish toweling, made of generous size and neatly hemmed and edged with a strong, narrow linen lace. The texture of this cloth, at once rough and soft, is comfortable to the flesh and deliciously effective in clensing when combined with the good soap lather. There is great truth in the saying that cleanliness is next to godliness. The daily bath is a moral agent not to be despised. It has something to do with the growth of self-respect and clean thinking. The morning laziness—the languor which is often caused by our climate —once conquered, a regular bath is no more dreaded than the regular face washing. It becomes a habit and is sorely missed if circumstances do away with it even one morning.

According to an extra census bulletin recently sent out showing the statistics of foreign parentage of different States of the Union, North Carolina has the smallest, only 0.70 per cent. of her population being of foreign parentage.

Darwinism.

There was an ape in the days that were earlier;
Centuries passed and his hair grew curlier;
His thumbs developed; in centuries more,
No caudal appendage was seen as before;
His appetite grew; he was known as a skeptic;
Then he was a man and a dyspeptic!

A large part of mankind suffers from overeating, dyspepsia, biliousness, and kindred diseases. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will invigorate the liver, improve digestion, purify the blood, regulate the sluggish bowels, dispel the dull, sleepy lassitude and make you feel like a new being.

Reports of Fusion Disagreement.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger and Charlotte Observer writes, under a recent date, as follows:

There is a lively political stir here, among the Republicans, all growing out of the contest for the United States Senatorship. There are two sides to the question. On the one hand, Dr. Mott, H. L. Grant, Jeter Pritchard and others say that Marion Butler will be the long term Senator most assuredly. State Chairman A. E. Holton says the very same thing and with marked positiveness. But there are others who now make a singular assertion—namely, that there is a big row over this long term matter. The latter say that there is literally "music in the air," to quote their own words. In other words, they want a Republican and not a Populist to have the long term. Your correspondent was the first to make the statement that there was no compact or arrangement by which Butler and Pritchard were to be the Senators, the latter as the Republican for the short term. Yet at one time it was asserted that there was such a compact. It is quite remarkable to see the vigorous denials now that there was any such arrangement. The Republican leaders North are writing to their party in this State, declaring that nothing else than a Republican for the long term will satisfy them. In other words, the Republicans in the North and West want to have nothing to do with the Populists. It is alleged by some persons who declare they know what they are talking about, that Butler himself occupies the most precarious position of all the persons named in connection with the Senatorship. This to be sure is a startling assertion to make in the face of the positive and continued assertions that Butler would unquestionably be a Senator and as surely get the long term. The interest among the Republicans certainly centres just now on this Senatorial matter. It is alleged by those antagonistic to H. G. Ewart that the latter leans too much towards Populism and it is said the extreme Republicans are against him. It is said there are many unpledged members of the Legislature, who really have not committed themselves to any one. Efforts are being made by all the Republican aspirants to get members to pledge their support. A Republican said to-day that "the Senatorial fight will make the session lively. People do not know the extent of the opposition to Butler's getting the long term, because it is felt that, despite his splendid work in the campaign and his hearty and constant co-operation with the Republicans, the latter cast a big majority of the vote and so ought to have the long term, letting the short one go to Butler. The agreement that each party should have a particular man for Senator has gone all to smash. No Republican can now be found who will say there was such an agreement."

There has been a positive statement made that Mr. Butler would vote with the Republicans in the organization of the Senate. This, in fact, has been published as if made by him. His friends deny it. When Mr. Butler was asked by your correspondent as to whether he would so vote with the Republicans, he declined to talk. Some of his friends, however, went further and said he had made no such statement as the one attributed to him. They also say there will be no joint caucus on the election of United States Senators, as the Populists do not wish to hamper the Republicans or interfere with their line of action. There will be joint caucuses on all other matters before the Legislature. It is said quite certainly and on high authority that Butler will take no part in the matter of the choosing of the Republican Senator, but will hold aloof as the Populists all regard his election for the long term as something not to be questioned by any one. * * *

Is there or is there not disagreement between the wings of the fusionists as to patronage? The facts as far as they can be gathered are set forth above. They certainly show signs of "the little rift within the lute." The troubles may all be healed; that is, if the Populists are as successful as their allies, the Republicans, generally are in patching up quarrels. The fusionists have been asserting that the talk of their disagreeing was all made up by the Democrats out of nothing, but now they are doing the talking.

It is strange that in the face of the declaration made by Holton, Mott, Pritchard and others that there should be trouble among the Republicans. But those who take the other side say the status of affairs has greatly changed with the past ten days and that this will be seen later on.

Dream Language.

Horrible dreams indicate a bad condition of the digestive apparatus, and the sufferer should at once set about helping nature to right it. Correct all irregular personal habits of diet, and rest, exercise moderately, eat plain nourishing food, and only when hungry, and use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to restore healthy action of the liver, stomach and bowels. They are unequaled as a bowel regulator and contribute to good appetite, healthy digestion and pure blood. They never constipate.

All Can Get Well Cheaply.

When druggists do not keep Blood Balm—and they are few—send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and it will be sent to you, freight prepaid, by the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Book of wonderful and marvelous cures of blood and skin diseases sent free. Send for it, and read advertisement in another column.—*Adv.*

Babies

and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Consumption, Blood Diseases and all Forms of Wasting. *Send for pamphlet. Free.*

Scott & Bowne, N.Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

Chronic Nervousness

Could Not Sleep, Nervous Headaches.

Gentlemen:—I have been taking your Restorative Nervine for the past three months and I cannot say enough in its praise. It has

Saved My Life,

for I had almost given up hope of ever being well again. I was a chronic sufferer from nervousness and could not sleep. I was also troubled with nervous headache, and had tried doctors in vain, until I used your Nervine. Yours truly,

MRS. M. WOOD, Ringwood, Ill.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 9 years experience offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

For Sale or Rent.

I OFFER THAT VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON

MOORE STREET,

recently occupied by Capt. J. M. Goddard.

ALSO, FOR SALE ONLY.

Any of the several lots, vacant or improved, owned by T. C. or A. W. Whitfield, among which are a number suitable for persons wanting *cheap* homes on *long time.*

For further information call on

T. C. WHITFIELD.

12-6-94 4t

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Look to Your Interest!

Why can W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS make it pay to examine their

Stock of Furniture?

1st. They are MANUFACTURERS.

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3rd The goods they buy are bought direct from MANUFACTURERS.

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To be convinced call in at their

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THEY ALSO MANUFACTURE

HOUSE TRIMMINNGS, MOULDINGS RAILINGS, TURNED and SAWED SCROLL WORK, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS and MANTELS.

FURNITURE STORE—Thornton Block.
FACTORY—Cool Spring Street.

Executrix Notice.

Having qualified as executrix of the will of John McIver, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me on or before the 13th day of November, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. ISABELLA McIVER, Executrix.

11-25-94 6t

Remember your Dead!

BY CALLING AT THE

Fayetteville Marble Works,

you will find the right place to select a

HANDSOME - MEMORIAL.

Always a fine line of finished monuments and tablets to select from, and a choice collection of photographic designs to select from, all new and direct from the hands of an experienced designer.

After living nearly four years in Fayetteville, I think the public need have no doubt as to my ability as a mechanic; and after looking through our two cemeteries it will be convinced that my efforts to raise the standard in marble work has not been in vain, as the many handsome monuments and tablets will attest.

With thanks to the public for past patronage I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Very truly,
E. L. REMSBURG.

J. A. Lambeth,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Rear Hotel LaFayette

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

FOR SALE,

Twenty Odd Thousand

Acres of Land

—INCLUDING—

Valuable City Property, Water Powers, Timbered and Farming Lands.

Postponed from December 3 to Jan'y 15, 1895.

Under power given in a certain deed of assignment executed by J. D. Williams and wife to W. N. Williams, duly recorded in the Counties of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson, Moore and Harnett, I shall offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on

Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1895.

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

The Williams Stores and Opera House on Hay Street. This lot runs from Hay to Franklin Streets. Upon it stands three stores on ground floor, a large printing establishment in second story and a well-equipped opera house in the third story.

The Junction lot in Campbelton.

The Oil Mills farm of 117 acres in the north-eastern part of the city. Highly improved land with all necessary buildings.

Lots Nos 27, 28, 29 and 30 of the Arsenal property, fronting on the Morganton road.

In Seventy-First Township:

The Lanneau land, 569 acres.

The Monroe land, 330 acres on Beaver Creek.

The McCormick land, 350 acres on C. F. & Y. V. R'y.

10 acres on Monroe road, granted by the State.

561 acres adjoining McIntyre land, Atlas Hill and others.

120 acres near Raynor's Mill.

25 acres on Yadkin road, adjoining Lovet and others

1,100 acres on Little Rockfish, known as the McLauchlin land.

640 acres near above, known as Ray land.

The Effie McFadyen land, 1,761 acres near Lower Little River.

The Saw Mills on Little River at Manchester Depot, 121 acres, covering mills and other improvements. These mills are run by water of 200-horse power, on unfailing stream, and are upon the track of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

100 acres on or near Buckhead.

Holmes land, 69 acres, on Western Plank Road, five miles from Fayetteville.

Johnson land, 3½ acres.

Meadow land, 5 acres.

In Carver's Creek Township:

Draughon land, 564 acres.

Haughton land, 1,200 acres.

In Rockfish Township.

J. Roslin Smith land, 40 acres in Murphy Swamp.

In Gray's Creek Township.

McArthur land, 220 acres near Pate's Mills—part round pine and part swamp.

In Cedar Creek Township:

The Maj Jonathan Evans Farm, 150 acres on east side of Cape Fear River and about six miles from Clarendon Bridge—a valuable farm.

In Little River Township—Morrison Land:

1st tract—150 acres situated on North side of Crain's Creek—J. A. Johnson land.

2nd tract—68 acres adjoining above.

3rd tract—1 acre adjoining above.

In Harnett county—Morrison Land:

1st tract—1,314 acres acres situated at or near Cypress Creek.

2nd tract—231 acres, Cameron land.

3rd tract—1,107 acres on Buffalo and Duncan Creek.

4th tract—100 acres adjoining above, on both sides Buffalo.

John H. Hall land, 1,333 acres, near the above.

Col. K. Murchison land, about 800 acres on Upper Little River, near Lillington.

Rory Barnes land, 1,187 acres on Rock Branch and C. F. & Y. V. Railway, upon which are valuable improvements.

Bladen County:

The Walker Bluff land, 265 acres on Cape Fear River, adjoining Kemp and others.

Robeson County:

The Davis land, 365 acres near McNatt's Station.

Moore County—M. Morrison Land:

1st tract—250 acres on the head water of Beaver Creek, and fully described in deed from Thomas Matthews and Isabella Baker.

2nd tract—376 acres on Dry Fork Creek.

3rd tract—100 acres on the waters of Flat Spring Branch.

4th tract—70 acres on Jack Branch.

6th tract—210 acres on Dry Fork Creek.

6th tract—50 acres, deed from N. A Morrison to D. Morrison.

7th tract—6½ acres between Juniper Creek.

8th tract—1,183 acres more or less on the Ridge Road, conveyed by K. H. Worthy to M. Morrison excepting so much of lot reserved as was conveyed by M. Morrison during his life at the price of $25.

In State of Arkansas:

20 acres near Pine Bluff, adjoining the lands of Drs. John and Neill McKay.

The lands described above embrace several very large tracts of pine lands (suitable for growing Vineyards, Fruit, or Trucking) which might be cut up and sold to advantage to Colonists.

Terms of Sale Cash.

Any of the above property can be bought at private sale before day of sale named, from the undersigned. For further particulars apply to or address

W. N. WILLIAMS, Assignee.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Attorney.
December 20, 1894.

The Neill McQueen LANDS For Re-Sale.

Under an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made December 18th, 1894, the undersigned, as Commissioner, will offer for re-sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on

Saturday, Jan'y 19, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

all the lands of the late Neill McQueen, subject to the Homestead rights of his children and the dower of his widow, viz:

1. The Utley Residence on Haymount.
2. 50 acres in Gray's Creek. See W. O. Register deed; Book 3, page 176.
3. 125 acres in Gray's Creek. See Johnson's deed; Book E, No. 4, page 158.
4. 3½ acres in Gray's Creek. See Williamson deed April 10th, 1879.
5. 88 1-10 acres in Gray's Creek. See Culbreth's deed.
6. 252 acres in Gray's Creek. See Devane's deed; Book H, No. 3, page 30.

The above six tracts are subject to dower and Homestead rights.

7. 147 acres in Gray's Creek. See Turlington's deed; Book L, No. 3, page 411.
8. 30 acres in Gray's Creek. See Register's deed; Book O, No. 3, page 500.
9. 6½ acres on Big Rockfish. See Hall's deed. Aug. 18th, 1868.
10. Store Lot in Red Springs, Robeson County. See McArthur's deed; Book FFF page 509.
11. 50 acres in Gray's Creek. See Wilson's deed; Book L. No. 3, page 453.
12. 150 acres in Gray's Creek. See Hollingsworth's deed, October 3rd, 1871. Only one-half interest in.
13. 52 acres in Rockfish. See Gainey's deed, 23d January, 1886.
14. 731 acres in Gray's Creek. See Peter McQueen's deed; Book E, No: 4, page 130.
15. 410 acres in Gray's Creek See Rose's deed; Book D, No 4, page 410
16. 330 acres in Rockfish. See Alderman's deed, March 5th, 1870.
17. One Lot in Red Springs, Robeson County See Buie's deed; Book GGG, page 205.
18. Balance of 190 acres in Gray's Creek. See Kirkpatrick deed; Book L, No. 3, page 238.
19. One Lot in Red Springs. See Buie's deed; Book GGG, page 207.
20. 33 acres in Rockfish, near Marvin Church.
21. 10 acres in Robeson County. See Pitman's deed, March 5th, 1879.
22. 75 acres in Moore County, known as the Burns place.
23. 3 acres in Gray's Creek. See Kerchner's deed August 20th, 1878.
24. 200 acres in Gray's Creek. See Bordeaux's deed of Mortgage 9th November, 1878
25. 77 acres in Robeson County. See Haye's deed May 5th, 1883.
26. 357 acres in Beaver Dam. See Culbreth deed; Book L, No. 4, page 225.

And any other lands of the said Neill McQueen

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third Cash; balance in 6 and 12 months; title to be reserved till all the purchase money is paid.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
Dec. 20, 1894. Commissioner.

ETTE, lina. MANAGER. CITY. A. VEL. THFUL. pring Months, lace in this Country.

N, C. ar Section.

Hotel are reduced or the comfort and Steam Heating, &c. E. Manager.

OTEL, Street, rican Plan. articular. E ELEVATED E CARS PASS Proprietor.

and Chickens. MBUG! ure Hog and era Cure. EWBERRY & CO. ine, but one that has when given in time oney if it proves to vince yourself that very medicine you ny years. Sold by ERRY & SON. YETTEVILLE, N. C.

CO., UFACTURERS, LLE, N. C. Bluff Mills, resident, VILLE, N. C., George" AA 4-4 on Yarn ing.

NTS ... &CO. INGTON, D. C.

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POWELL & CO., altimore, Md.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., DEC. 27, 1894.

Established in 1825 by E. J Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FUTURE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

In another column we print the address which the Minnesota Democratic Association has just issued to the democrats of that State. It has the right ring. Evidently its authors mean business. They state with truth and precision the causes of the recent overwhelming defeat of the democratic organization, as follows:

The Panic.

The failure to redeem promises solemnly made.

Bossism.

They speak of the great rank and file of the democratic party as "the helpless victims of the timidity, cowardice and treachery of a handful unfortunately placed where they could manipulate the helm." Never were truer words spoken. "Democratic principles," say they, "are not destroyed. The great mass of the party is more loyal to them than ever" Will any sane man question the absolute truth of these assertions in face of the election returns? which show that the Republicans won the victory not by accessions to their numbers, but by the abstention of Democrats from the polls or by their temporary transference of themselves to the ranks of the Populi ts? Nor will any but the wilfully blind deny that "the nation never saw the day when there was greater need of the ascendancy in government of democratic policies based on democratic principles." Most true, most true.

In that last sentence our Minnesota brethren look to the remedy, and we shall hereafter consider this portion of the subject in detail. For the present, let us briefly consider their statement of the causes of defeat.

THE PANIC.

The panic may be said to have been remotely caused by the bankrupt condition to which the prohibitory duties of the Republican McKinley tariff forced the Treasury. Its immediate cause was a conspiracy of the money power—Republicans and their Eastern and other democratic allies—who, by springing it upon the country, bulldozed the people into permitting the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. That the money power, concentrated in the Eastern national banks, has the power to create a panic at will, is now admitted even by the goldbug Atlanta *Journal*.

THE FAILURE TO REDEEM PROMISES.

A party platform is the declaration of principles which differentiates one party from another. If the party win upon such declaration and fail to translate those principles into law, but on the contrary enacts laws such as its defeated opponent favored, then the one party is no better than the other, the rank and file have been defrauded, and a stick deliberately put into the hands of a Third Party wherewith to break its own head. The lesson of the election is that the people think that just that has happened. The party promised (1) that it would *find the way* to restore silver to its democratic position as the equal of gold at the mints, as a substitute for the cowardly Republican Sherman "makeshift;" and (2) that it would enact a tariff for revenue only in place of the McKinley monstrosity. It also promised (3) economy in public expenditures, and (4) the repeal of the Federal election laws. These latter pledges the party has performed. The first two it has not kept. The verdict of the election is that, in the people's estimation, bossism is a worse perverter of the popular will than the Federal election laws, and that economy in public expenditures which saves the bagatelle of thirty or forty millions is no compensation for the hundreds of millions of loss inflicted by silver demonetization and a protective tariff. The Senate-amended Wilson law is really a vast improvement on the McKinley law, or anything we have had since the war, but the people were taught by democratic authority to believe that it was bad. We heard a campaign orator apologizing for a democratic newspaper which severely criticized the Wilson bill and its Senate amendments while these were pending in House and Senate, and the other day an intelligent gentleman said that there should be no surprise at our defeat when the utterances of the newspaper in question were recalled. Both were mistaken. They should have gone "higher up." The newspaper modified its criticism (which, by the way, was merely based on the first reports). It was the statement by the President, the highest party authority, that the bill as it came to his hands was the result of "party perfidy and dishonor," and then his refusal even to sign it, that did the work. We should not be blinded to the real facts by awe of the mighty.

BOSSISM.

As we said above, the people think lightly of the more remote effect of Federal election laws when bossism intrudes its offensive presence under their very noses. The essence of bossim is to collect money in the name of the party, and give no account of its disbursement—see the police and Platt-Tammany revelations in New York; to force obnoxious and defeat-inviting candidacies upon the party—see that of Maynard in New York and others nearer home; to make bargains with the bosses of the enemy to the detriment of the rank and file and of the public interests—see the Clinton conspiracy, and also this New York example:

[From the New York World, Dec. 25.]

There seems to be ample evidence at hand to make it almost certain that a deal has been made by which certain high officials of the Police Department will not be embarrassed by being obliged to testify before the Lexow committee. Ex-Senator Platt [Governor Morton's Republican boss] is mentioned as an important factor in the deal. The object, it is said, is to shield Police Commissioner James J. Martin, who is prominent in the Tammany clique of which Mayor Gilroy is the head. Supt. Byrnes, who is believed to have been of great service to the committee, and Inspector Williams, who is a stanch Republican, it is not believed will be made to suffer. The fact that Mayor Gilroy has recently appointed a number of Platt Republicans to lucrative places is said to be the reason why Commissioner Martin was included in the list of men to be protected.

And, finally, the essence of bossism and its chief weapon is to punish those who dare interfere with its treachery—see the bitter warfare waged upon the OBSERVER and its editor for its remonstrance against fusion with Butlerism at Clinton, and upon Vance for his remonstrance against fusion with Republicanism at Washington.

The recommendations of the Minnesota democrats may be said to be too radical. Possibly. But only heroic remedies will revive the party. It must show a reason for its existence. It must prove its title to the name it bears.

ABOUT EPITHETS.

One should be careful in the use of epithets, lest, if they be unjust, their misuse provoke a just retort. For example, the Republican beneficiaries of protection, emboldened by the defeat of the democracy, have begun to describe as "anarchists" those who oppose the unconstitutional laws by which they have amassed undue wealth. Yet the highest court of the land has declared that such riches were acquired by "robbery under the form of law."

The goldbug beneficiaries of the demonetization of silver insinuate that the advocates of its re-monetization are dishonest when they impudently describe their gold-standard dollar as the only honest dollar. Yet that only is an "honest" dollar which possesses the same value as the dollar "nominated in the bond," that is, the dollar which creditor and debtor alike based their contract upon. If the goldbug beneficiary of the demonetization of silver have also been a party to its procurement, then is he as guilty of "robbery under the form of law" as his protectionist congener.

Sometimes, on the other hand, the epithet is justly and the indignant retort unjustly employed. For example, it has often been charged that the republican and the democratic bosses of New York were mere rascals who had prolonged their control of the organization of their respective parties by deals based on the plunder of thieves, prostitutes and gamblers. These dignitaries (the Lord save the mark!), who often have held in their hands the fate of a Presidential election, resented the charge as not only untrue, but as a public wrong calculated to break down the people's "reverence for their rulers"! That is an old form of bluff which has served many a high-placed scoundrel. For its failure to work this time in New York the public are indebted for their knowledge of the wretched fact that the epithet-flinger in that ill-governed city was right and the indignant retorter was not.

Again: the New York *Sun* describes Mr. Cleveland as a Populist and next of kin to an anarchist, because he favored an income tax, a proposition contained in neither the Democratic nor the Republican platform but in the Populist platform only. Yet it is known that Mr. Cleveland is opposed to that measure, and might make a retort that would hurt the *Sun's* feelings.

THE CARLISLE BILL.

The goldbugs appear to have been too much for Mr. Carlisle and his currency bill. The Eastern democrats have forced his acceptance of a substitute, and it is now the prevalent impression that there is no chance for currency legislation by this Congress. It is possible that a bill may pass the House, but it will die in the Senate. The President's departure from Washington, the other day, was the signal for a general cooling of the revived party zeal which had sprung up under the impulse of his message and under the impression that he was interested in the party's last chance to pull itself together.

This sad ending to the glorious opportunity which came to the democratic party on the 4th of March, 1893, is the result of parting with our bargaining power when we yielded to the goldbug pressure for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. Except for that, the people could now force such legislation as would relieve them from their present dire strait.

We must not, however, hold the President, who represents a money constituency, to the same accountability as those "provincial" representatives who voted against the known wishes of theirs.

JUDGE WALTER CLARK ON LYNCHING.

We reprint in another column the able article contributed by Justice Walter Clark to the *American Law Review* on "The True Remedy for Lynch Law." Without doubt the kernel of the matter is laid bare in these words of the learned Judge:

"Abolish the delays and continuances which baffle justice, and which make punishment at the end of a long chase, *take on the appearance of revenge rather than justice.*"

The subject is one of the gravest importance. Let it be taken to heart, and exhaustively discussed until the true remedy is reached. Judge Clark has at least blazed the way.

DEMOCRATS OUT FOR FREE TRADE.

Under the above caption Monday's New York *Herald* prints the address of the executive committee of the Minnesota Democratic Association just issued, which takes a very bold and unequivocal stand on some public questions, and is as follows:

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF MINNESOTA:

A magnificent victory has been turned into an astounding defeat. A grand opportunity has been worse than frittered away. A great party sits to-day in humiliation because its representatives refused obedience to its commands. When we measure performance by promise, we of the great rank and file, the helpless victims of the timidity, cowardice and treachery of a handful unfortunately placed where they could manipulate the helm, must admit the justice of the punishment, rough and indiscriminately applied as it was. We promised and our leaders would not perform, and the people cast us out.

It is well to accept facts, because they teach, and it is useless to indulge in recriminations which teach nothing. It is useful only to trace effects back to causes, if we would use the knowledge gained for further efforts. We face the future, not the past. Democratic principles are not destroyed. The great mass of the party is more loyal to them than ever. The nation never saw the day when there was greater need of the ascendency in government of Democratic policies based upon Democratic principles.

THREE CAUSES OF DEFEAT.

Amid the causes of defeat three stand out prominently:—

The panic.

The failure to redeem promises solemnly made.

Bossism.

For the first we are without fault or responsibility. It was the child of republicanism laid on our doorsteps and its paternity maliciously charged on us. That has passed. The other two causes remain. If democracy is to regain its lost station it must address itself to the task of removing the cause for which it is responsible. It must be honestly democratic, and being so will remove both.

Why was the pledge made at Chicago not redeemed? What was the pledge? To eliminate protection from our tariff system and lay taxes for revenue only. We attacked protection and won by convincing the majority of its wrongfulness. We did not win because we had presented and explained and defended our policy of a revenue tariff; we had no precise policy to offer; we simply attacked the other position. We could offer none, because a revenue tariff is incapable of precise limitation. Concepts of it are as various as the men who form them. It is a vague, misty, meaningless expression. That is why the pledge could not be redeemed. We were a party of aggressive opposition without an aggressive, definite policy

When Congress met to reform the tariff there was no unanimity of purpose or action. A tariff for revenue covered the ideas of men as far apart as our own free trade Hall and collars and cuffs Haines, of New York This was inevitable. A revenue tariff is a protective one as far as it goes. The virus of protection lurks in the system and is ineradicable. The result of all this diversity was the haggling of compromise, the "moral mushiness of concession." The outcome was a protective tariff act, enacted by a party pledged to destroy protection. It burned our candle at both ends. It drove away the protectionists in our party and the free trade republicans we had converted, and it attracted no one.

THE LESSONS IT TEACHES.

What lessons does this teach us? Is it not the danger of an indefinite policy, one incapable of precise definition; the absolute need of adopting one that is both precise and democratic? We cannot again win by merely opposing protection. That is dead. Republicans will not dare make its resurrection an issue. We have got to present a policy of our own, one we can argue, and explain, and defend as democratic and right. A revenue tariff is not these or either of them. It is not democratic to tax men on what they consume, and exempt all other forms of property. There is but one thing to do. We must declare openly and boldly for free trade under which no import will be taxed, except its like be taxed for internal revenue. We must accept frankly the resultant of a direct tax levied as provided in the Constitution of the United States, sufficient to compensate for the tax removed.

We must take up the work of education again. We taught the people that protection is wrong. We must teach them that free trade is right. It will be the easier task. It will be an appeal to the conscience of the nation to recognize a right so inherent in any conception of freedom that it is a marvel that it can be doubted or denied—the right of a man who earns a dollar to buy with it what he will, where he will, and of whom he will, without its being tolled by or through the government. It offers to the manufacturer materials at their normal cost; to the business man, cessation of injurious agitation that attends changes in the tariff rates; to the farmer, the purchase of what he needs in the same open competitive market in which he must sell; and to the laborer for wages, the right to buy in the same free market in which he now sells his labor.

BREAKS DOWN BARRIERS.

It breaks away the barriers which shut our products in more than they keep foreign products out, and relieves the home congestion that results in shutdowns and combinations. But above these considerations of policy stands out the simple truth that freedom of trade is as right and essential as freedom of speech. Hand in hand with the new gospel of democracy should go in our State the great work of organization.

To make effective the new forces gathered under our banner, an organization that could not become a machine to work out some bosses' will, the plan must be based on the democratic principle of recognition of, and of home rule by, the majority. It must be built on the broad base of the rank and file of the party, each stage of superstructure being built by that below, until it forms one connected and related whole, from the precinct committee to the national committeeman, the latter not an autocrat, but a responsible and representative head.

Thus equipped, the democracy of Minnesota can enter on a new and vigorous campaign, armored in invincible right, and with forces marshalled for effective effort. It can make its mission to be the pathfinder to lead the national democracy out of the wilderness and the bogs of a false economy on to the solid ground, the fair uplands of an economy based on natural right, and into the sunlight of a large freedom for man.

By order of Executive Committee,
P. J. SMALLEY, Secretary.

The True Remedy for Lynch Law.

[Reprinted by Authority of the American Law Review.]

In the United States by the State official reports for 1892, the last which have been compiled, there were 6,791 homicides. In that year for homicides and all other capital offenses (number of latter not given) there were 107 executions by process of law and 236 by lynching. Taking the reports for ten years 1883–1892 the average has been more than two executed by lynching for one executed by law. Notwithstanding the many new laws passed against lynchings and the efforts of the various executives and the fulminations of the press against "mob-law" the ratio of lynchings to the number of legal executions shows a decided and steady increase. New laws to repress lynching have had, and can have, no effect. It has always been murder to take the life, even of a criminal, without warrant of law, and no new law can make it any greater offense. The remedy must be sought in this case just as a physician, or a machinist, seeks the remedy in any matter intrusted to him. The first step is to ascertain the cause of the trouble. That being known the remedy can be intelligently applied.

The cause of lynching is not a spirit of lawlessness. As a rule the men who participate in it wish ardently to enforce justice. The truth is society feels that it must be protected against crime. Whenever society has lost confidence in the promptness and certainty of punishment by the courts, then whenever an offense sufficiently flagrant is committed society will protect itself by a lynching. There is the whole story. It is the case of the vigilance committees of San Francisco over again. They cleared out the murderers and felons from that city when the law showed itself ineffectual for their punishment. The number of homicides in 1892 being 6,791 the other capital felonies committed would doubtless raise the total to 10,000 or over. That for this number of offenses only 107 were legally convicted and executed is significant. Its significance is deepened by the fact that society, despairing of a due execution of the law, hung 236 others without process of law. How many others of the 10,000 were guilty and yet escaped just and merited punishment, both by law and lynching, can never be known. It is safe to say that it was no inconsiderable number.

The remedy for lynching is restore the confidence of society in the just, prompt and efficient trial and punishment of criminals. Courts are very expensive to the people. Yet in most cases if a criminal can procure the services of able and skillful counsel the advantages granted to the prisoner in a trial for a capital offense are such that a verdict for the State is almost impossible no matter how flagrant the offense. Or if a verdict is had, so numerous are the technicalities that it is very difficult for the trial judge to so conduct the trial that a reversal will not be had on appeal. The trial of a capital case when the prisoner is guilty, generally is not so much an investigation of the truth of the real matter at issue as a display of legal skill on the part of counsel which is usually sufficient to prevent the execution of the just sentence of the law.

Let the trial be speedy, and the punishment, if there is a conviction, be prompt and certain. Remove the technicalities which render so many trials a travesty. Abolish the delays and continuances which baffle justice, and which make punishment at the end of a long chase, take on the appearance of revenge rather than justice. Do these things, and not only lynchings will disappear, but the grand annual total of over 10,000 capital offenses will shrink wonderfully

Take an ordinary trial for murder. The first step is delay. The second step is delay and then as many more delays as possible. The clearer the guilt of the defendant, the more zealous his counsel is, of course, for all the delay he can get. Witnesses may die or leave the State, or their memories of the transaction become less exact and the public sentiment in favor of the execution of the law becomes hopeless and is dulled. The remedy for this is to require the trial to be at the term at which the indictment is found. Or, if for any reason, a continuance is necessary, the term of the court should be adjourned, after the transaction of other business, to a day named in the continuance which shall be the earliest day practicable.

Then we come to the trial. There every possible advantage is given to the defendant and every possible disadvantage is imposed on the prosecution. The prisoner in most of the States is allowed many more challenges than the State. In North Carolina he is allowed twenty-three while the State has only four. The prisoner's guilt must be shown beyond a reasonable doubt. Twelve jurors must concur in finding him guilty. He has the great advantage that erroneous rulings of the presiding judge in his favor cannot be corrected; while a single erroneous ruling against him vitiates the whole proceeding. The sympathy of the jury in favor of a fellow being in jeopardy of his life is easily appealed to and readily evoked. Technicalities surround the trial from start to finish and are quickly availed of by skillful counsel, if one is vitiated. No wonder that under these circumstances conviction and punishment for a capital offense are almost impossible when the prisoner or his friends can procure able counsel, and that society, feeling outraged at the useless expenditure for its courts, so often executes justice without the sanction of law. In vain do the executive and legislative departments strive to lessen the growing evil. As long as the judicial department fails, or is prevented, from promptly and justly investigating the charge and denouncing sentence upon the guilty, so long will this irregular species of justice grow and abound more and more. Whether capital punishment should be abolished or not rests with the people of any State, acting through their accredited representatives. But as long as the penalty of death is prescribed by the statute it should be borne in mind that a trial for a capital offense is a solemn, serious proceeding, which society has decreed as necessary for its well being and safety. It is not to be approached from its sentimental side. The sole object should be the cold impartial ascertainment of the facts pertaining to the charge.

The enormous disadvantages at which the State is placed in such trials and the numerous technicalities of which the prisoner can avail himself were invented by the humanity of the courts at a time when the prisoner was neither allowed the benefit of counsel nor to cross-examine the witnesses against him nor to have witnesses summoned in his own behalf unless he could pay for them. This state of things having long since ceased to exist the disadvantages then imposed upon the State should also cease. It will be a sufficient protection for the innocent to retain the requirement that his guilt must be shown beyond a reasonable doubt and that the verdict of guilty can only be pronounced by the unanimous verdict of a jury. The sympathy of the jury for a fellow being on trial for his life will always be stronger than the desire to vindicate the outrage upon society, and such sympathy can always be readily appealed to by eloquent counsel. But beyond these things, any further disadvantage imposed upon the State is not in favor of the innocent but of the guilty. The number of peremptory challenges should be reduced and an equal number (say four) allowed the State and the defendant. This has already been done in a few States: Illinois, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Florida and Colorado, while in Massachussetts the State has more challenges than the defendant. Where, as in North Carolina, the State has only four peremptory challenges while the prisoner has twenty-three in addition to all challenges for cause, it virtually amounts to the prisoner selecting the jury to try himself. He can usually get at least enough friends on the jury to prevent the requisite unanimity. Then the State should be allowed to except to erroneous rulings of the judge as well as the defendant and to appeal from a verdict of not guilty obtained by such erroneous rulings. This was formerly the law in North Carolina and elsewhere. It is, for potent reasons, necessary to return to it. As to the numerous technicalities which are so sure to be evoked for the prisoner the proper course is the one pointed out in the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the State Bar Association of Georgia, which was in effect "That on all appeals in criminal as well as civil cases, the appelate court shall not grant a new trial for any error in the instructions to the jury, or in the allowance or disallowance of challenges, or in rulings upon evidence or in any other rulings of the presiding judge, unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the appellate court that such error probably and reasonably affected the result adversely to the appealing party." In a common sense view of things it is clear that there should not be a new trial except in such cases. The following resolutions adopted at the same time are so much to the point that they are copied entire: "Our law is too technical and has been carried too far on the subject of incriminating evidence. Any evidence obtained in good faith from tracks, clothing, personal marks or peculiarities, papers, weapons or other things found on his person by compulsory examinations made in good faith by the arresting officer, or person having a prisoner in custody, or obtained under order and direction of the court, should, upon principles of common sense, reason and justice be allowed to go to the jury; such evidence to be weighed and considered for what the same may be worth under all the circumstances and facts of the case."

"In the administration of the criminal law the dead man or victim of the burglary, the robbery, the murder, the rape or other crime, ought at least to be put on an equality with the criminal and the guilty. The law and our forms of judicial procedure ought to be so changed as to allow the State the same number of challenges as the prisoner, and to move for a new trial, and to have a writ of error. We have gone too far in the direction of throwing legal protection around the prisoner. There is too much crime in the land, and it is greatly to be feared, that if we of the legal profession search our own hearts and consider as to whether we have done our whole duty in at least endeavoring to bring about reforms looking to more speedy, as well as exact and just results in criminal trials, we could not say with Paul, 'I am quit of the blood of all men.'"

To which was added a timely caution on the subject of lynch law:—

"The startling statement has been made in the public press, and nowhere denied, that in many groups of say a score of counties in the United States, there are more homicides than in all of Scotland, or in all of England or even all of Prussia. Throughout the United States we have these fancy notions by which, when a criminal is on trial the judge is a cipher and the jury is left in the dark, whilst the criminal is the only man in the court house who has any rights that are sacred. Our civilization has gone too far and has overdone itself in these matters. We deplore the lynchings that occur so frequently, and are growing more and more frequent throughout the land. The reason, or at least one great reason, why lynchings occur is because there is a distrust, and a constantly growing distrust in promptness and efficiency of the law. Justice is one of the innate principles of the human heart, and public justice will assert itself. You may fill your newspapers with proclamations and crowd your thoroughfares with the sheriff's officers and militia, but you will never stop lynchings until the public is given to understand that the judge and jury have power to exercise sure and immediate justice. In a thousand ways the evils here mentioned are very great. The remedy for them requires courage, as well as prudence, moderation and wisdom, but like the evil, the remedy should be radical and complete."

Legal reforms cannot avail without the cordial support of the bar. If there is a concurrence among them in the views above set out by the bar association of Georgia, in which the bar associations of some other States have in effect concurred, then confidence will be restored in the administration of justice by the courts in capital cases. The requisites of a unanimous verdict and that guilt must be shown beyond a reasonable doubt, and the natural bias of the jury in favor of the prisoner, will give an innocent man every certainty of an acquittal which he now possesses. The abolition of the other burdens now unequally imposed upon the State in such trials will only have the effect of making it possible to convict the guilty. Let these reasonable reforms be refused, and society will continue in flagrant cases to dispense with judges, juries and lawyers in vindicating its rights to protection against murderers and those who commit rape. The purpose in hanging a man is not to reform him but to deter others. To have that effect the punishment must be prompt and certain whenever guilt is clear beyond all reasonable doubt. This principle which is so often ignored by the courts is the one which instinctively actuates lynching mobs. The principle is in itself right and just, and courts should act upon it and not leave it to be at once as a motive and a plea for the illegal execution of justice.

WALTER CLARK.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding these organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Mr. B. E. Thomas
Evansville, West Va.

A Narrow Escape

From Loss of a Limb

Dreadful Case of White Swelling—A Perfect Cure.

One of the most serious forms of scrofula and one of the most difficult to cure is that of white swelling. Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished many wonderful cures of white swelling, one of which is related below by Mr. B. E. Thomas, a manufacturer of harnesses, saddles, etc., at Evansville, W. Va. Read his letter:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"In 1862 I was seized with a severe attack of white swelling. Five years later I had to have the flesh on my limb cut open and the bone scraped. After the flesh healed up I was not troubled again until January, 1892. I was taken down with the grip which settled in the previously affected limb, sores gathering where there had been scars, one in particular penetrating to the bone. The whole front of my leg from knee to ankle seemed to be

A Mass of Corruption.

I could get but little ease and comfort and less benefit from the medical treatment I received. Some of my friends advised me to have the leg amputated, but I hesitated, not wanting to lose a limb. Perchance I saw an advertisement in a paper embracing a testimonial for Hood's Sarsaparilla from one Mr. John McMurray, telling

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

what Hood's Sarsaparilla had done for his son. I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla so I bought six bottles of it about three months ago. I had not taken it two months when I could see it was doing me more good than anything I had taken. I have now used about three bottles. The sores have all healed up and

My Limb is Perfectly Sound.

It has also benefited my general health and I am now able to work at my trade. Hood's Sarsaparilla receives all the praise and I cannot recommend it enough for the good it has done me." B. E. THOMAS, Evansville, W. Va.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

The Egypt Coal Mines.

New York correspondence Charlotte Observer.]

The Egypt coal mines in North Carolina will be worked by a company headed by Mr. S. B. Langdon, president of the United Mines Company, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Langdon's office is in the Bullit Building, Philadelphia, and the United Mines Company's Pennsylvania properties are mostly in the neighborhood of Tyrone.

The North Carolina company will be known as the Henzey-Langdon Company. Mr. Langdon will be president with an office in Philadelphia, and Mr. Henzey will have charge at the mines in North Carolina. The name of the coal will be changed from Egypt to Chatham coal. It will reach tide water at Wilmington over the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, and if developments are made on a scale now expected the Seaboard Air Line will probably put a spur into the mines.

The only way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and tones up the whole system.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GET A FREE SAMPLE OF CAROLINA BAKING POWDER at HORNE'S DRUG STORE. It compared with other brands it will be found equal to the best of them and *lower in price.*

HAVING BEEN PLACED ON THE JOBBING list of COLGATE & Co., I can afford to sell their line of excellent Soaps at very reasonable prices at wholesale or retail.
H. R. HORNE, Druggist.

TRY OUR EXCELLENT GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.
H. R. HORNE.

Do you travel? Are you a shipper? The "Rand-McNally Railway Guide and Hand-Book" contains all pertinent information. Ask your News-dealer.

Farmers of Cumberland!

WHY PUT YOUR COTTON-SEED ON THE GROUND, AND FEED THEM TO STOCK? WHEN YOU CAN EXCHANGE THEM FOR

Cotton-Seed Meal, and Cotton-Seed Hulls,

The cheapest and best cattle feed known!

Cotton-seed Meal is also one of the best

Fertilizers on the Market!

Cotton-seed are now selling very low, but the

FAYETTEVILLE COTTON :-: OIL :-: MILLS

is making the same exchange of meal for seed, as when seed were selling HIGHER;

Viz: One Ton of Meal For Two Tons of Seed!

Cotton-seed contains only about 700 pounds meal per ton, which is the valuable fertilizing element of the seed, and it is not economy for the seed to be used for fertilizer when the farmer can secure 1,000 pounds of MEAL for 2,000 pounds of seed.

DO NOT FAIL TO FEED YOUR CATTLE —ON— Cotton-seed Meal and Hulls this Winter; and purchase the same from the

Fayetteville Oil Mills.
J. R. WILLIAMS,
12-6-94 4t Manager.

FOR SALE.

—ALL OF MY—

REAL ESTATE

IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY —AND IN THE— **CITY of FAYETTEVILLE,** IN WHOLE OR IN PART FOR SALE.

A. G. BRADY,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
12-6-94 tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Monday, Jan'y 14th, 1895.

If not disposed of privately, I will on Monday, January 11th, 1895, sell at the Market House, all of the vacant lots on the north side of new Court House, known as the

Bank Lots and the Cotton Platform.

—ALSO—

10 Small Tenement Houses in rear of Dobbin House.

1 Lot on Arch street, in front of the residence of Dr. J. C. Huske, and 1 Lot on St. John's Square, known as the Sutton lot.

Plats can be seen at Market House and at my place of business.

CHAS. GLOVER, Auct.

Terms: One-third cash, one-third 90 days, one-third 6 months, at 8 per cent. interest. Sale: 12 o'clock.
11-29-94

Xmas Goods! Xmas Goods!!

A Beautiful Line of Fancy::Goods

—AND—

TOYS,

—JUST OPENED AT—

Moore's New Book and Music Store.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF Valuable Lands

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C. the undersigned, as Commissioners, will expose to Sale by Public Auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on

Tuesday, Jan'y 15, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

all the lands not heretofore sold of the late A. A. McKETHAN, Sr., viz:

1st. Still Lot in Campbelton.
2nd. 50 acres in Rockfish Township—joins Orrell.
3rd. 67 acres in Flea Hill Township—joins Dower land.
4th. 90 acres in Flea Hill Township—Lilly land.
5th. 94 acres in Flea Hill Township—McAllister land.
6th. —— acres on Lower Little River in Harnett County known as McNeill land An undivided interest in the McKellar lands. And perhaps other tracts not included in above list, the intention being to sell all the lands of said A. A. McKethan, Sr.

TERMS:—The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in Cash and to give good notes for the balance, to be paid in 6 and 12 months with 8 per cent. interest. Title will be reserved until all is paid

C. W. BROADFOOT,
N. W. RAY,
12-20-94 Commissioners.

Christmas Presents!

Just Received at Sheetz's Furniture Store

PLUSH AND WILLOW ROCKERS,

Pictures and Easels, **Blacking Cases,**
Cabinets, **Sideboards,**

Lounges and Wardrobes.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

Don't fail to see our stock before you buy.

Respectfully,
S. SHEETZ & SONS.

Christmas Goods!

Christmas Goods!!

THE SEASON FOR SANTA CLAUS DRAWS NEAR. A. J. PEMBERTON & CO. HAVE MADE EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS TO MEET HIS VISIT WITH THE LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

CHRISTMAS GIFTS,

—EVER OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS SECTION.—

AS TO PRICES.

WE ONLY ASK THAT YOU CALL AND INSPECT OUR STOCK TO CONVINCE YOU THAT OUR PRICES SUIT THE TIMES.

Our stock is so complete that you can find gifts for every member of the family.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

We have devoted half of our establishment to gifts for the little ones.

We have never had a more beautiful line of Toys than we offer for Santa Claus' inspection.

Call Early and Make Your Selection.

Yours for a Merry Xmas,

A. J PEMBERTON & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NIMOCKS & COOK, INSURANCE.

WALTER WATSON,

ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES, AND HORSE SHOE NAILS.
GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES, PUMPS AND PUMP FITTINGS.
ROPES AND TWINES, MACHINE AND CARRIAGE BOLTS.
SAW MILL AND GINNERS' SUPPLIES, WAGON, CART AND CARRIAGE MATERIALS.
WELL BUCKETS AND CHAINS, PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTINGS.

SECOND HAND GINS AND PRESSES FOR SALE CHEAP,

AND ALL SHELF HARDWARE USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS

HARDWARE STORE.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols a Specialty.

MY SHOPS ARE ALWAYS OPEN FOR REPAIRING

Guns, Pistols, Locks, &c., &c.

WALTER WATSON.

Write for Catalogue of Guns, Pistols, &c.

Fresh Mackerel, Boneless Corned Beef.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CANNED GOODS EVER IN STOCK.

Saratoga Chips.

Cranberries.

HECKER'S OLD HOMESTEAD FLOUR, FARINA, AND SELF-RISING BUCKWHEAT.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED —WITH— **TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF.**

R. M. PRIOR,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina to establish a new county from portions of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland counties, to be called Scotland.
November 28, 1894—4t

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

LIME, HAIR AND NAILS.

Builders will do well to see us.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

Mrs. MORROW'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS.

Preparatory and Higher English; Languages, Physical Culture, Music and Art; Mason's "Touch and Technic," for Piano a specialty. Terms moderate. For circulars address MRS. FANNIE MORROW, Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C.
10-11-94 3m

For sale by KING BROS., Druggists, Hotel LaFayette, Fayetteville, N. C.

AT D. A. McMILLAN'S

YOU CAN SUPPLY YOUR NEEDS —IN— **Fancy Groceries,** Crockery and **Table Cutlery.**

IN THE CROCKERY LINE: China and Glass Ware; Toilet Sets; Tea Sets; Dinner Sets, and an assortment in Decorated Goods too numerous to mention.

TABLE, HALL and LIBRARY LAMPS, some real novelties in these.

Wooden Ware, Andirons, SHOVELS, TONGS, DOOR MATS.

AN EXAMINATION OF **THESE GOODS** WILL SURPRISE ALL EXPECTANT PURCHASERS.

D. A. McMILLAN,
PERSON STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
10-25-94 tf

E. L. CLARK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,
9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY..........DECEMBER 27, 1894.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)..............$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance).............. 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a lined.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
W. K. PARKER—Notice.
J. C. HAIGH—Bank Statement.
DUKE CIGARETTES—See 4th page.
J. J. MAYNOR—Fine Beef and Sausage.

There will be a complimentary german Tuesday night at the Hotel LaFayette, given to the young folks by the Hotel LaFayette Company.

Sheriff Knight, of Edgecombe, spent Sunday at the Hotel LaFayette. He was on his way to Georgia after a prisoner.

The Presbyterian Church received a check for five dollars from Mr. W. P. Fife as a contribution to the fund for expenses of the Campbellton Sunday School Christmas festivities.

By order of the board of governors the Carolina Club rooms are open to ladies every Tuesday morning. We notice this at the request of Mr. H. L. Lewis, Secretary of the Club.

Sunday School Celebration.

The Sunday school children of the Episcopal church will have their annual celebration to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, with an attractive programme of music, an address, etc.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the OBSERVER offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should a newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the OBSERVER not stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

Special Rates.

On account of the Eastern Carolina Oyster, Fish, Game and Industrial Fair at Newbern Feb. 18th to 23rd, 1895, the C. F. & Y. V. railroad will sell round trip tickets for one first class fare, plus fifty cents for admission to the Fair ground.

The following rates will govern from competitive and junction points, viz: From Greensboro, $6.65; Maxton, 6.00; Sanford, 5.40; Fayetteville, 4.65.

University Magazine.

The December number of the University Magazine contains a character sketch of W. G. Randall, the North Carolina artist who has won phenomenal success, now in Paris studying with Bougereau. The sketch is an appreciative study by Professor Collier Cobb, and is illustrated with seven pictures from Randall's canvases. Price 25 cents. Address The University Magazine, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Closing School Exercises.

The pupils of Miss Alice Mallett's excellent school on Rowan street enjoyed, as part of the Christmas festivities, a Masquerade Party, in which their quaint and striking costumes, with their unconscious grace and beauty, made a very attractive picture.

A delightful feature of the entertainment was the singing of Miss Mary Worth's music class—a performance that did honor to both teacher and pupils—and the Echo Song was especially beautiful and finely rendered.

Deaths.

At his home in Carver's Creek Township on Monday morning, Mr. Wm. Baker in his 64th year. He leaves a widow and several children.

At the residence of his mother on Rowan street, Mr. James M. Lee passed quietly away on Tuesday after years of physical suffering. He was 43 years of age.

Mr. Angus McLean, of Rockfish township, died on Thursday the 13th inst., aged 70 years. In his death Cumberland loses a most worthy citizen. Five sons survive him, the eldest, Rev. Archibald McLean, resides at Baltimore, in the Virginia Synod, the largest of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Cleveland Was Not Seen.

Train No. 32 on the A. C. L. Saturday night which bore Mr. Cleveland and party, reached this city two hours late. A number of people, who went to the station hoping to see the President, returned home much disappointed. Several of the more curious stuck out the cold winds and dampness and had the pleasure of seeing a very handsome car with "Wildwood" painted on its sides. Two men, one stationed at each entrance, were the only persons seen on the car. This is the first time in her history that Fayetteville has ever been honored by the presence of a President.

St Thomas's Church Burned.

About noon Saturday St. Thomas's Church on Hybart's Hill, of which Rev. Dr. Huske is pastor was burned to the ground. A number of young people had just quitted the church, after beautifully decorating it for the Christmas service. They left a colored boy in the church to start a fire in the stove, to which a new pipe had been attached, and to report how it burned. The boy after building the fire, set an arm full of fat lightwood by the stove and left the church. It is supposed that the stove got very hot and ignited the lightwood. The fire was discovered by two colored men, who barely had time to remove the organ and a few chairs. The building was insured for $500. We understand that work on a handsome little building will commence immediately.

A HEARTRENDING CALAMITY.

The Deadly Kerosene Lamp Fatally Burns a Lovely, Sweet Little Girl—Affecting Funeral Services.

Bessie McDuffie Atkinson, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Atkinson, a darling, winsome tot, the fairy of the household, the pet of the neighborhood, was horribly burned on Friday evening last, at the residence of Mr. McIntyre, by the overturning and explosion of an oil lamp. Every effort was made to rescue the child, but the injuries were fatal; and, notwithstanding the exertions of medical skill, the little sufferer passed away at 11 o'clock on the following day.

The funeral exercises took place from the First Baptist Church on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock; and the crowded church, the swimming eye, the tear-stained cheek, the touching music, the fervent emotion in every word of the loving pastor, and the bowed heads about the tiny grave in the New Cemetery, attested the universal heartfelt sympathy for the bereaved ones.

How hard to put away this crushed flower, whose perfume was so passing sweet to the wearied father after the labors of the day! How hard to watch in vain for this dancing sunbeam of the hearthstone, which shone with such pure radiance down into the tender heart of the anxious mother! But now the lovely form bears no scar of the fierce breath of flame; "a saint upon its garments white this sacred blossom wears;" the "Reaper" has sheaved it with the "bearded grain," and laid it in the garner of God.

Christmas.

There was nothing particularly striking about the celebration here of the Christmas of 1894, but the day was bright and genial, gladdened by its gala festivities and modest gaieties.

At St. John's Episcopal Church—decorated with exquisite artistic touch and faultless taste for the hallowed services—a large congregation reverently enjoyed the impressive instrumental music, with Miss Nellie Haigh as the accomplished organist, and the pæans of sacred song from the trained choir, preceding the beautiful and scholarly discourse of the rector—a full christian heart's adoring tribute to the Mighty Counselor, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.

Awkwardness plunged and sprawled about the F. I. L. I. Armory on roller skates, while grace disported itself in sinuous undulations around the stumbling victim—all to the dulcet strains of Remsberg's Orchestra.

There was little disorder to be noted, except that made by the horn fiend, who, not content with "making night hideous," shamed the broad, beautiful day with his horrible discord.

Of course, the turkey lay immolated on many a generous board, his plump breast ensanguined with the sacrificial stains of cranberry sauce, while the crisp celery stalk nodded in gastronomic triumph over his lowly head. It was the season of wassail and good cheer.

"A man might then behold,
At Christmas, in each hall,
Good fires to curb the cold,
And meat for great and small;
The friends to the feast were bidden,
And all had a welcome true;
The poor from the gates were not chidden,
When this old cap was new."

In Clover.

The "fad" of the day runs to clubs, from the tumultuary gathering of the duplicate whist cranks to the knotted and unpleasant implement in the hands of the South Sea Islander; but the sweetest thing in the way of clubs that the reporter has run across in all his peregrinations is an organization having its beat from Dick Street to Blount's Creek, whose object is the cultivation of eternal friendship, a quintette as devoted as Hermia and Helena, before that mischievous little rascal, Puck, mixed the brains in their pretty noddles—the "Clover Club," composed of Misses Maude Haigh, Mamie Alexander, Kate Hawley, Lillie Slocomb, and Eunice Beach.

The last-named defected some time ago on account of departure from town (but is now back in good and regular standing); and, from the vantage-ground of an outsider, apostrophized the club thus:

A leaf from the clover unlucky is gone,
And now 'tis the lucky four,
While the leaf torn away flutters all forlorn,
And makes of its burden a bore.
But, alas! could one know of her heart's troubled thrills
Not a soul would disturb the spell;
Good bye to the Davids as well as the Wills,
In Cool Spring's shaded dell.
And now farewell to the clover leaves
And the clover blossoms, too;
May you never grieve as this one grieves,
For her friends so kind and true.

Christmas Party.

Last evening the handsome residence of Capt. J. D. McNeill, on Bow street, was resplendent with light and decorations, and filled with a merry company, the occasion being a reception in honor of Miss Maggie Gilbert McNeill. Dancing and whist enlivened the evening, and a sumptuous supper concluded it.

The following were the young people present:

Miss Margaret Hinsdale, Raleigh, and G. B. Underwood.
Miss Mary Miller, Goldsboro, and Gus Rose.
Miss Mamie Haigh and Jas. Kyle.
Miss Emily Kenan and W. G. Moore.
Miss Nellie Haigh and J. K. Stange.
Miss Beck Haigh and J. A. Huske.
Miss Steinhilper and H. M. Pemberton.
Miss Underwood and J. A. Moore.
Miss Kyle and A. B. Williams, Jr.
Miss Nan Kyle and Jno. Underwood.
Miss MacRae and J. B. Tillinghast.
Miss Marion Mallett and Marsden Haigh.
Miss Brady and Hector McGeachey.
Miss Lizzie Brady and Chas. Mallett.
Miss Banks and Claude Haigh.
Miss Eliza Williams and A. J. Cook.

Mr. Alex. Fairley and his lovely young bride of Tarboro, arrived in this city Sunday, after an extensive trip South. A number of young people called upon them at the Hotel LaFayette. Mr. and Mrs. Fairley left Monday for Manchester, to spend Christmas with Mr. Fairley's parents

People and their Movements.

Mr. Jno. M. Clark, Jr., is visiting relatives in Florence.

Miss Lizzie Newberry is visiting relatives in Florence.

Mr. Geo. Brandt, physical instructor at Oak Ridge, is at home.

Miss Kate McKimmon is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. L. Hawley.

Miss Margaret Hinsdale is visiting Miss Mary MacRae on Haymount.

Capt. James Kenan spent Christmas with his family on Green street.

Mr. Heman Hall is on a visit to his parents in Shelby, Cleveland county.

Mrs. Alex. Huske and Mrs. Jas. Pearce left Monday on a trip to Baltimore.

Miss Mary Miller, of Goldsboro, is visiting Miss Beck Haigh on Haymount.

Mr. Walker Hanks, of the Standard Oil Company, was in the city yesterday.

Messrs. Jno. Gorham and Frank Hollingsworth, students at Oak Ridge, are at home.

Mr. Warren J. Smith, of Athens, Ga., is visiting his mother and sisters on Rowan street.

Miss Nellie Fuller, of Durham, is visiting the family of Mr. Alex. Huske, her brother-in-law.

Mrs. Jno. Broadfoot and children leave this week for Newbern to visit Judge and Mrs. Bryan.

Mrs. Jno. Walker and children are visiting Mrs. Walker's mother, Miss Lippitt, in Wilmington.

Mrs. Lee Holmes and little daughter, Caroline, are visiting the Misses Mallett on Rowan street.

Mrs. Fanny Pearce and her nephew Ben McMillan, spent the Christmas holidays with friends at Wade.

Miss Mabel Green is spending the Christmas holidays with her sister, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, in Wilmington.

Mr. R. B. Lutterloh, now a very successful business man in Georgia, spent Christmas with his parents, on Haymount.

Miss Sarah McMillan and her niece, Miss Pearl, are spending the Christmas holidays with Mr. Thos. H. McMillan and family, in Savannah.

Misses Blanche and Lottie Thornton, who are attending the Moravian Seminary at Salem, arrived home Friday evening, to spend the holidays.

Dr. Highsmith leaves to-day for New York, where he will take a special course, as is his custom every winter, in the post graduate medical school.

Mrs. Fannie Utley, in the Treasury Department service at Washington, is enjoying her Christmas vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Lutterloh.

Messrs. Leslie Evans, Warren Horne, Edward Lutterloh and Paul Slocomb, students at the University of North Carolina, are spending the Christmas holidays at home.

Mrs. W. G. Hall left on Monday for Oxford, where she spends Christmas with her son Douglass and her brother, Mr. Jno. P. Stedman, a leading business man of that place.

Capt. R. O. Whittaker and Mr. Owen Wightman, who have been travelling in the interest of their respective insurance companies for the past month or two, are at home again.

Misses May and Grace Bidgood, who have been visiting their uncle Mr. R. W. Bidgood on Haymount, left Saturday night for their home, Richmond, Va. Their departure caused much regret to our young people, with whom they were great favorites.

United on the Rail.

Married, on the 26th inst., Mr. Still, of Winston, and Miss Minnie Boyles, of Pilot Mountain, N. C.—"love laughed at locksmiths," and two souls in one were knit, despite the ireful vigilance of prosaic parents. The Gretna Green was a speeding train on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley—tossing its smoke in saucy triumph up at the hoary head of old Pilot in the distance, while the fair bride's responses mingled with the rush and clatter of the wheels—and the "hymeneal blacksmith" was Rev. Mr. Loftus.

The license called for Stokes county, and the couple requested Capt. Dodson to stop the train until the marriage was consummated. He could not do this, but he promised that it should be a case of "linked sweetness long drawn out;" so he went slow, and hearts and hands were joined before the county line was crossed.

Mr. Parker's New Cotton Mill.

The Goldsboro Argus of recent date says:

The "North State Cotton Mill" of this city, was disposed of yesterday by its owner Mr. L. D. Gulley, to Mr. W. K. Parker of Fayetteville, brother of Dr. J. M. Parker, of this city, and an experienced cotton mill operator. He will at an early day start the mill at its full operating capacity, and will, we are sure, succeed admirably with the enterprise. It is a splendid and valuable property. The Argus wishes him the fullest measure of success with the enterprise.

An F. I. L. I. Relic.

Col. Fred A. Olds recently presented to the State Museum an exceedingly interesting relic. It is an old-fashioned flint and steel gun which was used by the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry in the second war with England in 1812. The gun has on it the following inscription: "F. I. L. I. Association, 1793."

Dr. Cyrus Thompson to Contest.

Hardly had Mr. Shaw received his certificate of election to the U. S. House of Representatives when he was served with a notice of contest by Dr. Cyrus Thompson, alleging a multitude of "irregularities" in Cumberland, Craven, Onslow and Jones.

A Gift to the Rector.

The ladies of the Altar Guild of St. John's Church gracefully and pleasantly remembered their new rector, Rev. Mr. Hughes, on Christmas morning, by the present of a very handsome stole.

Woodard and McNeill Will Not Take the Contested Offices.

The following letters have been given to the press. They explain themselves:

WILSON, N. C., Dec. 20, 1884.

HON. ELIAS CARR, GOVERNOR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., informing me of the action of the State Canvassing Board in declaring me entitled to the certificate of election to the office of solicitor of the Third Judicial district for the ensuing term, and advising me that you are ready to issue to me your commission. I can not under the circumstances accept it, and as this case has attracted considerable attention, and has caused me no little embarrassment, I deem it due to you, as well as myself, that I should state some of the reasons which have induced this course on my part.

What purported to be the official vote of each county composing the Third Judicial District was reported to me, at my home in Wilson, shortly after the election. Upon the face of the returns so reported I had a clear majority of 259 votes, over my opponent. Being officially engaged at court when the State Canvassing Board convened to count the votes, and having been informed that my opponent would be present with counsel ready to contest my election, although I regarded the duties of the Board as purely ministerial I requested my friend, Hon. F. S. Spruill, of Franklin, to represent me before the Board. This much, I thought, was due the Board as well as the people of my district who have given me their support.

Looking at the questions presented from the standpoint of a lawyer, solely, I fully concurred in the conclusion reached as to the powers of that Board. When, however, the proper tribunal had declared me entitled to the certificate, the point had for the first time been reached where my course must be determined upon my own responsibility.

I had been informed of some of the charges made by Mr. Bernard, and after the first meeting of the board took steps at once to ascertain the real facts in the case.

In Manning's township, Nash county, where 342 votes were returned for Claude N. Bernard, one of the poll holders who made out the returns, who is a Democrat and my personal friend, informs me that he believes the votes were actually cast for Claude M. Bernard, and that the mistake in the returns were made by himself in copying the returns. Counting this vote for Mr. Bernard he would have a majority of 83 over me and would be entitled to the certificate of election.

As to the other allegations preferred by my opponent, it is hardly necessary to refer further than to say that the charge of fraud so usual in the excitement of elections is more easily made than proven, and I will do him the justice to say that I have never heard that my opponent or any friend authorized to speak for him has ever charged me with being either party or privy to any fraud in this or any other matter.

For four years I have tried to perform the duties of Solicitor of this district under a commission about which there was no question. I could not, without doing violence to my own conscience, consent to hold the office longer by a mere technicality or under a commission which in any way hampered me by a suggestion of technical invalidity.

As a Democrat I am reluctant to see a Republican for the first time Solicitor of this district, but I prefer to surrender the emoluments of the office to him rather than sacrifice my own convictions of right and forfeit the good opinion of the people of my district who have honored me with their confidence.

With high regard I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours.

JOHN E. WOODWARD.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Dec. 19, 1894.

Hon. Elias Carr, Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR: I received to day official notification of the fact that my election to the office of Solicitor of the Seventh Judicial District had been certified according to law.

For reasons now well known, I respectfully decline the commission, and inform you at once, so that you may take such further action as the public interests may demand and you may think proper and just. Very respectfully,

N. A. McLEAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 22. 1894.

Claude M. Bernard, Esq., Greenville, N. C.

DEAR SIR: Mr. John E. Woodward having refused to accept the commission as Solicitor of the Third Judicial District, tendered to him in conformity with the certificate of election sent to me by the Secretary of State for reasons which he has stated in a letter bearing date of the 20th of December, and recognizing the fact that the people intended to elect you Solicitor of the Third District, I hereby tender you the appointment to fill the vacancy.

I have the honor to be,
Yours very truly,
ELIAS CARR,
Governor.

A letter similar to the last has also been sent to Mr. H. F. Seawell, the contestant in the Seventh Judicial District.

Their counsel has given notice that neither would accept the commission. They will bring suit to secure their right to the positions for four years and not for two years, which is all the time the Governor's commission would cover.

[See 1st page for comment.]

MARRIED.

BEDSOLE—SEALEY—At Roslin, on Dec. 15th, by John Smith, J. P., Mr. C. H BEDSOLE to Miss MAGGIE SEALEY.

THROGDEN—CAMERON—December 23rd, 1894, by John Smith, J. P., Mr. JOHN W. THROGDEN to Miss EFFIE J. CAMERON—all of Hope Mills, No. 2.

Confidential Advice

to either sex on diseases of a delicate nature. Enclose ten cents for large illustrated book, sent sealed, secure from observation in plain envelope, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be curred by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

2,228,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

VOTE IN THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Governor and Congress, 1892						Chief Justice and Congress, 1894.				
	ELIAS CARR.	DAVID M. FURCHES.	WYATT P. EXUM.	GRADY.	CLARKE.	KOONCE.	SHEPHERD	FAIRCLOTH.	SHAW.	SPEARS.	THOMPSON.
Bladen	1 292	904	546	1,246	124	1,268	1,094	1,596	1,050	557	1,137
Cumberland	2,389	1,[illegible]01	1,436	2,132	1,292	1,445	2,[illegible]39	2,298	2 025	1,166	1,395
Craven	1,483	1,657	249	1,462	80	1,888	1,080	1,948	1,054	1,262	[illegible]13
Duplin	1,502	970	817	1,507	798	941	1,457	1,909	1,399	105	1 918
Harnett	1,242	567	657	1,233	412	769	1,116	1,296	1,022	907	529
Jones	659	307	371	646	27	545	544	557	490	183	478
Moore	1,693	1,373	750	1,687	1,290	785	1,547	2,235	1,445	1,543	826
Onslow	1 177	298	477	1,155	......	652	1,080	748	1,026	164	746
Sampson	1,370	1,266	1,585	1,389	1,248	1,576	1,241	2,842	1,188	1,139	1,958
Total	12,807	8,343	6,888	12,457	5,271	9,869	11,298	15,479	10,699	6,966	9,705

AN ANGEL'S VISIT.

'Twas Christmas Eve, at eight o'clock,
When tap, tap, tap, there came a knock;
I was so busy that night, you know,
Had scarcely time to answer the door.
Ned and Lambkin so wakeful to-night,
Doing much mischief, and naught that was right;
What with baking of pies, turkey and cake,
My poor weary back seemed ready to break;
Quickly the children flew to my side,
As I stepped to the door and opened it wide;
White the snow gleamed down the lane,
Like the soul of a pale sweet child in pain;
Bright and clear the great stars glitter,
And the chill blast cold and bitter,
Rushing, whistling into my face,
Made me long to be back at the fire-place;
Bare and still the wide porch lay,
With the moonlight shimmer as bright as day;
Dazed and blind from the light within,
Confused with the children's noise and din,
At first my dim eyes failed to perceive,
As I mentally thought "what a cold Xmas Eve."
When peering more closely, huddled near at my feet,
Was a pale little face, so small and so sweet.
As I stooped and raised the wee thing to my breast,
Methought it is dead, it has gone to its rest.
But, no! the blue eyes now smile at me,
And I know 'tis the face of an Angel I see.
Tenderly placing the child in a chair,
With a feeling of awe, not unmingled with fear.
"Oh! mama, oh! mama, what a great big nice dolly,"
My sweet girlie cries in her innocent folly:
"Did Santa Claus send it to me, for my own?"
"A true, true, live dolly, wiz a dess all wagged and torn!"
Hush, hush, little darling, I cry through my tears;
'Tis not a big doll, but a child like yourselves.
A poor, tired baby God sends us to show
How many sad lives perish in the cold snow.
Dimly the dawn through the crevices creep,
As I softly tip-toe to the window and peep;
The great Star of Bethlehem hangs low in the east,
Bringing glad tidings of joy and peace,
And as I look out on the cold, frosty air,
A vision is floating, something ghost-like and fair.
"'Tis my poor little waif," in amaze, I exclaim:
'Tis the Angel Babe gone to the home whence it came.
'Twas a spirit from heaven in the form of a child,
God sent to our home and our hearth for awhile,
To bring near our hearts those near to His feet,
The poor, hungry children, who die in the street,
And tenfold the blessings, the joy and delight,
God sent to our home on that Xmas Eve night.

ALEXINA E. MURDOCH.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	60
Hog Round,	10	HIDES—	
Sides,	11	Flint—good,	3
Hams,	12½@00	Flint—damaged,	1@2
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	7½	Green,	
Shoulders,	7	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	5
Sides,	7½	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	12½@15	LARD—	
Shoulders,	9	N. Carolina,	00
BAGGING,	6½@7	Western,	8@12½
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern	35@00	(12d basis),	1.85
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	6@7
Rio,	20@25	Mess,	(None)
COTTON YARN,	85	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	80	Sweet—new,	25@40
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—o	80
EGGS,	17	SALT,	60a90
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.50	Coffee,	5@6
West. Fam.,	3.00@4.00	Granulated,	6
CORN MEAL—	65	SHEETINGS,	5
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	40
Corn—new	45	TALLOW,	5
Oats—old	50	WOOL,	00
Rye,	75	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	50	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina, new	30@40	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3 0

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

Good Middling easy..........5⅛
Middling..........4⅞
Strict Low Middling..........4⅝
Low Middling..........4⅜

TURPENTINE—Virgin Dip $2.10; Yellow Dip $1.50; Hard $1.00.
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 2 ⅞ cents
ROSIN—Fine $1.00 to $2.25; Common, 75

A Bad State of Affairs.

The people of the South are being deceived in the purchase of imitation medicines. It's poor consolation to a sick man to be told that the medicine offered him certainly wont do him any harm. Wrong; it will do great harm. It allows the disease to progress instead of stopping it, and this is most dangerous because the disease will soon be beyond cure. This is the best reason why you should be sure to get the right medicine. Don't risk your health in trying any of the many Liver Medicines which have sprung up in the South to be sold in place of Simmons Liver Regulator, put up by J. H. Zeilin & Co., with the Red Z on every package, this was the medicine fathers, and they lived long. Have nothing to do with anything else, or any druggist or dealer who would persuade you that the many imitations under different names are just as good. It's not true. The people who buy them heap up their miseries. Beware!

H. H. H.

WE HAVE

10 Cook Stoves,

2 Good Corn Shellers,

We will exchange for Corn, Peas or N. C. Bacon between now and 1st January, 1895.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

Thousands of Women

Suffer untold miseries from a sense of delicacy they cannot overcome.

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator, By arousing to healthy action all her organs,

ACTS AS A SPECIFIC.

It causes health to bloom, and joy to reign throughout the frame.

It Never Fails to Cure.

"My wife has been under treatment of leading physicians three years, without benefit. After using three bottles of Bradfield's Female Regulator she can do her own cooking, milking and washing."
N. S. BRYAN, Henderson, Ala.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

J. J. MAYNOR,

Butcher of Select Cattle,

Fine Beef and Sausage

PREPARED DAILY AND FOR SALE IN THE COMMODIOUS STORE OPPOSITE THE OVERBAUGH HOUSE ON GREEN STREET.

I want to merit a generous share of the public patronage by giving satisfaction.

Respectfully,
J. J. MAYNOR.

12--27-94 tf

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the next session of the General Assembly for authority to submit to the voters of the City of Fayetteville for their approval or rejection the question of the issuance of bonds for an Electric Light Plant.

Dec. 18, 1894.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned can be found at his office on Green street, where he will be glad to see old and new friends who have legal work of any kind requiring the services of an attorney.

Respectfully,
12--20--94 3m JOHN G. SHAW.

LIME.

We do not keep our Lime on hand long at a time. We have a fresh car load every four weeks. Four barrels of our lime will go as far as five of ordinary lime. We have hundreds of testimonials in its favor.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

ACCOUNT

Of Commissioners of Cumberland County audited and ordered paid to the members thereof for the year ending Dec. 1st, 1894:

J. M. Lamb, 19 days,	$38 00	
" " 76 miles,	3 80	
		$ 41 80
Morris Hall, 18 days,	$36 00	
" " 792 miles,	39 60	
		$ 75 60
W. D. Smith, 14 days,	$28 00	
" " 560 miles,	28 00	
		$ 56 00
Geo. W. Graham, 20 days,	$40 00	
" " 1160 miles,	58 00	
		$ 98 00
Geo. A. McDonald, 18 days,	$36 00	
" " 468 miles,	23 40	
		$ 59 40
		$330 80
J. M. Lamb received for services on auditing com'ttees,	$24 00	
And for improving grounds, Court House,	25 00	
And for attention to bridges,	2 40	
W. D. Smith received for attention to bridges,	2 00	
M. Hall received for attention to bridges,	4 50	
G. A. McDonald received for attention to bridges,	2 00	
		$ 59 90
		$390 70

There were no other allowances to the members of the Board.

I hereby certify the correctness of the above statement

H. L. HALL, Reg. Deeds and ex-officio Clerk Board Commissioners.

12--13--94 4t

REMOVAL!

I have removed my Insurance Office to MOORE'S Book Store building, two doors east of Horne's Drug Store.

I represent Insurance Companies with over

Two Hundred Million Dollars Capital,

and cordially invite all my friends, and all in want of good, sound

Life, Fire and Accident Insurance

to give me a call. I give my entire time and attention to Insurance, and should you have any loss or damage by fire you will find it to your interest to have your Insurance in my hands.

Call and see my new beautiful office

J. A. PEMBERTON.

12--20--94 2t

FROM

A Penny Stick of Candy to a Plum Pudding,

At A. S. HUSKE'S.

ALL AGREE OUR

CRACKERS

ARE THE FRESH KIND.

Xmas, New Year and between times call and give them a trial.

HUSKE'S.

Try one package of

TENNEY'S FINE BONBONS

—OR—

ROYSTER'S ASSORTED FINE CANDIES.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

At Fayetteville, N. C., in the County of Cumberland, at the close of business on the 19th day of December, 1894.

RESOURCES:

Loans on Real Estate,		$ 45,756 80
All other loans and discounts,		285,987 03
Overdrafts,		4,179 00
Stocks, bonds and mortgages,		1,649 97
Banking House,		6,000 00
Other real estate,		2,662 97
Furniture and fixtures,		2,000 00
Current expenses,		2,314 45
Taxes paid,		1,132 00
Due from Banks,	85,733 76	
Cash items,	2,989 96	
Gold Coin,	12,000 00	
Silver Coin,	2,793 14	
National Bank notes,	5,876 00	
United States Notes,	9,000 00	
		118,392 86
Total,		$470,075 17

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in,	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund,	13,000 00
Undivided profits,	16,080 27
Deposits subject to check,	135,361 74
Due to Banks,	5,633 16
Total,	$470,075 17

I, John C. Haigh, Cashier of the Bank of Fayetteville, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN C. HAIGH, Cashier.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND. }

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of December, 1894. GEO. G. MYROVER, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
H. W. LILLY,
R. P. BUXTON,
J. W. HOLLINGSWORTH, } Directors.
Dec. 27, 1894. 1t

NOTICE.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Mills, will be held at their office, in Cumberland, N. C., Tuesday, January 29th, 1895.

W. K. PARKER,
Sec'y, Treas'r and Gen'l M'g'r.
Cumberland, N. C., Dec. 20, 1894—4t

Commissioner's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court I will on Tuesday, Jan'y 15th, 1895, at 11 o'clock, expose to sale by public auction for cash, a tract of land on Little Rockfish Creek, containing about 853 acres, known as part of "The Bryan Land," bounded as in a mortgage registered in Book V, No. 3, page 329, of the Register's office in Cumberland County, excepting so much thereof as was conveyed by N. H. White and wife to D. A. Blue by deed registered in Book D, No. 4, page 45, being an undivided half of about 100 acres, which is within the boundaries of the aforesaid 853 acres.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.

Also at same time and place I will sell 150 acres adjoining the above described 853 acres, and bounded as in a deed registered in Book T, No. 4, page 105.

N. W. RAY, Att'y.

12--20--94

LAND SALE.

In obedience to an order and decree of the Superior Court of Harnett County, I will, on Monday, January 21st, 1895, at one o'clock P. M., sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, N. C. 2,500 Acres of Land, lying, being and situated in Cumberland County, N. C., on or near the dividing line between Cumberland and Harnett Counties, belonging to the estate of Mrs. F. I. Murchison, dec'd and sold for the purpose of making assets to pay debts.

The said lands will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and plats of the same will be exhibited at the sale.

Terms of sale: One half cash, balance in six months. Deferred payments to bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum from date of sale. Title reserved until purchase money is paid in full.

This December 13th, 1894.

D. A. FAUCETTE, Commissioner.

12-20-4t

"FREE TRADE."

JUST RECEIVED

A COMPLETE LINE OF

"CUSTOM MADE"

SUITS

—FOR—

MEN, BOYS

—AND—

CHILDREN

at prices even below the

Wilson Bill.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

H. R. NOVITZKY,

THE FAYETTEVILLE CLOTHIER.

STREET'S

Bakery and Confectionary.

BREAD, :-: CAKES;

CANDIES, FANCY AND PLAIN.

Oysters at our Cafe

SERVED IN EVERY STYLE.

ORDERS FROM FAMILIES, PARTIES AND FESTIVALS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

Respectfully,
STREET & SON,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUN.

The first of American Newspapers,
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, BY MAIL,	$8 A YEAR
THE WEEKLY,	$1 A YEAR

The Sunday Sun

IS THE GREATEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

12-20-94 3t

In the Circuit Court of the United States, For the Eastern District of North Carolina,

IN EQUITY.

In the Fourth Circuit at Wilmington, N. C.

The Farmers Loan and Trust Company, Trustees,
against
The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, and others.

By virtue of an order made in the above entitled cause on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1894, by the Honorable Charles H. Simonton, Circuit Judge, the undersigned hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company to file their claims in said Court at Wilmington N. C., on or before the first day of February, A. D. 1895, and prove the same before the undersigned, appointed by said order of Special Master to hear evidence and take proof of all such claims, at such time and place as he may appoint of which notice will be given hereafter.

All creditors failing to file their said claims as aforesaid, on or before said first day of February, A. D. 1895, will be excluded and deprived of the benefit of any decree to be rendered in said cause affecting creditors, by the terms of said order.

E. S MARTIN,
Special Master.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec 12, 1894--6w

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County the undersigned will, on Thursday, the 17th day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell the lands of Silas Daniels—about 9 acres in all.

JAMES H. JOHNSON,
12-20-94 Commissioner.

The Royal Dresden Band of Eight

—WILL ARRIVE ON—

Thursday, the 13th inst.

Holiday Goods Arriving EVERY DAY.

Great Reduction in Price of Watches.

American Watches in solid nickel silver cases $3 25—gentlemen's size.

In Gold filled cases $10.00 up.

Ladies' Watches in Gold filled hunting cases $11.00 up.

Solid Gold $16.00 up.

The latest production of the American Waltham Watch Company the

VANGUARD

Gold patent Regulator, 17 Ruby Jewels, adjusted to temperature, Isochronism and position, $33 00.

Gent's Stem Wind Swiss Watches, nickel case, $2.50.

Marble Clocks $7.50.

Dresden Clocks $2.00 up.

Come and see the Dresden Lace Goods.

A large line of Sterling Silver novelties at moderate prices.

Congo Canes mounted and unmounted.

CZARINA in Gold, Silver and Rolled Gold.

Beautiful line of LEATHER GOODS Mounted and Unmounted

Gentlemen's FULL DRESS CARD CASES, "latest fad."

Our stock of HOLIDAY GOODS, and articles suitable for wedding gifts is the most complete in our line ever brought to this market.

12--13--94 2t WARREN PRIOR & SON.

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For the city reader or the country home, THE NEW YORK TIMES is an uncommonly interesting newspaper. Its sixteen pages are brimful of news. It is handsomely printed, accurate, clean, fresh, and vigorous. Every intelligent reader will prize its special departments, comprising literature and book news, social progress, religion, art, science, fashion, the woman's page and amateur sports.

The unequaled Financial Page of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a capital manual for investors for bankers, and the officers of Savings Banks, Trust and Insurance Companies. Railway Earnings, Stock and Bond Quotations, Interest and Dividend Notices, the Organization of New Companies, and ALL Financial News reports are promptly and accurately printed. Its Commercial Reports, including wool, cotton, breadstuffs, milk, buttter, eggs, and farm produce. recently much enlarged, are of unequaled fullness and value.

The Times will do its full share of earnest work for sound financial legislation, to repel the assaults of private greed upon the law-making power, to establish Democratic principles of equality in taxation and economy in expenditure, and to retrieve the defeat brought upon the Democratic Party by errors and betrayals.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The subscription price of THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is ONE DOLLAR a year. THE WEEKLY TIMES is a capital newspaper. It contains all the current news condensed from the dispatches and reports of the daily edition, besides literary matter, discussions upon agricultural topics by practical farmers, full and accurate market reports of prices for farm produce. live stock, &c. and a carefully-prepared weekly wool market.

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Sunday edition only,	2.00	1.00	.50	
Any one day (except Sunday),	1.50	.75	.40	
Weekly edition,	1.00	.50	.30	

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12--27--94 2t New-York City, N. Y.

Prizes on Patents.

How to get $100 and Perhaps Make a Fortune.

We secure patents and to induce people to keep track of their bright ideas we offer a prize of one hundred dollars to be paid on the first of every month to the person who submits to us the most meritorious invention during the preceeding month. We will also advertise the invention free of charge in the *National Recorder*, a weekly newspaper, published in Washington, D. C., which has an extensive circulation throughout the United States and is devoted to the interests of inventors.

NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

The idea of being able to invent something strikes most people as being very difficult; this delusion the Company wishes to dispel. It is the simple things and small inventions that make the greatest amount of money, and the complex ones are seldom profitable. Almost everybody, at some time or another, conceives an idea, which, if patented, would probably be worth to him a fortune. Unfortunately such ideas are usually dismissed without thought. The simple inventions like the car window which could be easily slid up and down without breaking the passenger's back, the sauce pan, the collar button, the nut lock, the bottle stopper, the snow shovel, are things that almost everyone sees some way of improving upon, and it is these kinds of inventions that brings the greatest returns to the author

The prize we offer will be paid at the end of each month, whether the application has been acted upon by the Patent Office or not. Every competitor must apply for a patent on his invention through us, and whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a valuable patent.

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S.S.S. Heals Running Sores. Cures the Serpent's Sting. **S.S.S.**

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON In all its stages completely eradicated by S. S. S. Obstinate sores and ulcers yield to its healing powers. It removes the poison and builds up the system. A valuable treatise on the disease and its treatment mailed free.

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LOW TARIFF PRICES —ON— FURNITURE.

Call and examine my Stock.

Suits from $8.00 UP.

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Hall Racks, Safes, Bed Springs,

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HOME-MADE MATRESSES A SPECIALTY.

Very respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON, JR.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU A CONSUMPTIVE

Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S :-: COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*

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12-13-94 4t

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

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Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

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Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
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Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
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All Cattle Ailments,
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Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy. Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain. Makes Man or Beast well again.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The best calculations that can now be made indicate that there will be 9 Democrats, 15 Republicans and 26 Populists in the Senate. In the House it is more difficult to tell exactly the comparative strength of the Populists and Republicans. It is very hard to ascertain the names of the Fusion candidates who have been elected in some of the counties, and even when this is done, their politics is, in many instances, an unknown quantity. At present, however, it seems that there will be in the House, 46 Democrats, 36 Republicans, 33 Populists and 1 Prohibitionist.

The two branches of the Legislature are about as follows:

STATE SENATE.

First District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, (2); E T Snipes, r; Theopilus White, p.

Second District—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde, Pamlico, (2); H E McCaskey, p; J B Parsons, p.

Third District—Northampton, Bertie, (1); C W Mitchell, d.

Fourth District—Halifax, (1); Dr I E Green, d.

Fifth District—Edgecombe, (1); Dr W P Mercer, d.

Sixth District—Pitt, (1); A A Forbes, p.

Seventh District—Wilson, Nash, Franklin, (2); J C Bellamy, p. Rev J T B Hoover, p.

Eighth District—Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow, Greene, (2); J M Mewborne, p; E L Franks, p.

Ninth District—Duplin, Wayne, Pender, (2); B F Aycock, d; LaFayette Smith, d.

Tenth District—New Hanover, Brunswick, (1); F B Rice, r.

Eleventh District—Warren, Vance, (1); C A Cook, r.

Twelfth District—Wake, (1); Rev H W Norris, p.

Thirteenth District—Johnson, (1); E S Abell, d.

Fourteenth District—Sampson, Harnett, Bladen, (2); John E Fowler, p.

Fifteenth District—Columbus, Robeson, (2); Alfred Rowland, d; N M Culbreth, d.

Sixteenth District—Cumberland, (1); Warren Carver, r.

Seventeenth District—Granville, Person, (1); Dr A J Dalby, p.

Eighteenth District—Caswell, Alamance, Orange, Durham, (2); Stephen A White, r; W G Stephens, p.

Nineteenth District—Chatham, (1); A W Wicker, p.

Twentieth District—Rockingham, (1); W R Lindsay, p.

Twenty first District—Guilford, (1); O A Starbuck, r.

Twenty-second District—Randolph, Moore, (1); W J Adams, d.

Twenty-third District—Richmond, Montgomery, Anson, Union, (2); E Hurley, p; O M Sanders, p.

Twenty fourth District—Cabarrus, Stanly, (1); William Moody, p.

Twenty-fifth District—Mecklenburg, (1); W C Dowd, d.

Twenty-sixth District—Roman, Forsyth, Davidson, (2); J F Weetmoreland, p.; S W Wall, p.

Twenty-seventh District—Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, (2); A C Sharpe, r.; B R Brown, r.

Twenty-eighth District—Stokes, Surry, (1); S E Marshall, r.

Twenty-ninth District—Catawba, Lincoln, Alexander, Wilkes, (2); A Y Sigmon, r.; Wm E White, r.

Thirtieth District—Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, (1); W H Farthing, r.

Thirty-first District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell, Yancey, (2); Samuel J Black, r.; A J Dula, r.

Thirty-second District—Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford, Polk, (2); J B Fortune, r.; J Y Hamrick, p.

Thirty-third District—Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, (2); Chas. Henderson, d.; J M Moody, r.

Thirty-fourth District—Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson, Swain, (1); R L Leatherwood, d.

Thirty-fifth District—Macon, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, (1); R L Herbert, p.

HOUSE OF HEPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance, J W McCauley, r.
Alexander, William C Linney, r.
Alleghany, R C Higgins, d.
Anson, L D Robinson, r.
Ashe, Hopkins, r.
Beaufort, T B Hooker, d.
Bertie, A S Rascoe, d.
Bladen, White, p.
Brunswick, W W Drew, p.
Buncombe, V S Lusk, r.; Geo Burnham, pro.
Burke, Samuel Huffman, p.
Cabarrus, A F Hileman, p.
Caldwell, Nelson, d.
Camden.
Carteret, E L Duncan, p.
Caswell, Calvin D Smith, (col.) r.
Catawba, Lee R Whitener, p.
Chatham, J E Bryan, p.; A M Self, p.
Cherokee, A A Campbell, r.
Chowan, W H Leary, p.
Clay, J A Buckhanan, p.
Cleveland, Rev L L Smith, p.
Columbus, M M Harrelson, d.
Craven, R P Williams, r.
Cumberland, J B Currie, p; Z Taylor, p.
Currituck, W H Gallop, d.
Dare, J B Etheridge, d.
Davidson, Z V Walser, r.
Davie, W R Ellis, r.
Duplin, Keathley, p.
Durham, Vickers, p.
Edgecombe, J H Baker, Jr., d; W O Howard, d.
Forsyth, Edgar Lineback, r.; J W Spease, p.
Franklin, J F Mitchell, p.
Gaston, Harris, p.
Gates, L L Smith, d.
Graham, King, d.
Granville, S J H Mayes, (col.) r; A A Lyon, d.
Green: S G Mewborn, d.
Guilford: Branch Chilcutt, r; J M Sutton, r.
Halifax: Grizzard, d; House, d.
Harnett: Neill McLeod, p.
Haywood: W T Lee, d.
Henderson: H G Ewart, r.
Hertford: Benj B Winborne, d.
Hyde: ——
Iredell: Stikeleather, p; Morrow, r.
Jackson: Thomas, d.
Johnston: Dr J W Vick, d; Rufus A Saunders, d.
Jones: J A Smith, d.
Lenoir: Council G Wooten, p.
Lincolnton: J F Reinhardt, d.
Macon: J F Ray, d.
Madison: ——
Martin: M T Lawrence, d.
Mecklenburg: Dr J T Kell, d; J D McCall, d; John G Andrews, d.
McDowell: L P Crawford, d.
Mitchell: S J Turner, r.
Montgomery: J A Reynolds, p.
Moore: E J Harrington, d.
Nash: ——
New Hanover: Herbert McClammy, d; George Z French, r.
Northampton: Capt R B Peebles, d.
Onslow: Rudolph Duffy, d.
Orange: J A Cheek, r.
Pamlico: Louis G Daniels, d.
Pender: Alfred C Ward, d.
Perquimans: John R Darden, r.
Pasquotank: William G Pool, r.
Person: Stephen P Gentry, p.
Pitt: Jno T Phillips, p; Ed V Cox, r.
Polk: J B Turner, r.
Randolph: J W Bean, r; E C Phillips, p.
Richmond: Yates, p; McLean, p.
Robeson. D D Carlisle, J F Payne, d.
Rockingham: J A Walker, p; F G McKinney, p.
Rowan: D R Julian, d; J H McKenzie, d.
Rutherford: M H Flack, p.
Sampson: C H Johnson, p; Robt M Crumpler, p.
Stanly: J T Smith, d.
Stokes: R J Petree, r.
Surry: W H Norman, p.
Swain: J S Woodard, d.
Transylvania: E A Aiken, r.
Tyrrell: Abner Alexander, r.
Union: R L Stevens, d.
Vance: Moses M Peace, (col) r.
Warren: S A Williams, p.
Wake: Jas H Young, (col) r; J J Bagwell, p; A L Davis, r.
Washington: John H Bateman, r.
Watauga: L H Michael, r.
Wayne: W C Monroe, d; John H Edwards, d.
Wilkes: J P Elledge, p; J R Henderson, r.
Wilson: Jonathan Pamlinson, d.
Yadkin: J W Crummell, r.
Yancey: J W Higgins, d.
Republicans 47.
Populists 62.

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM **High Grade Tobacco** AND **ABSOLUTELY PURE**

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Malcolm Faulk, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate must make immediate payment to me. Persons holding claims against said estate must present them duly authenticated to me or my attorney, Geo. M. Rose, on or before December 19, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

J. W. SELLARS, Administrator.

Dec. 19, 1894 4t

Small Farm near Town, for Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., at November Term, 1894, the undersigned Commissioner will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday 12th January, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., for cash, a nice little Farm of 34 acres, about one mile south of Fayetteville, and west of the Cape Fear River, on the Wilmington Road, extending from that road to the river—known as part of the George R. Brewington land. There is a comfortable dwelling on the tract.

Terms: Cash.
Time: 12th January, 1895.
Place: Market House in Fayetteville.

RALPH P. BUXTON, Commissioner.

12-13-94 ts

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York Wilmington, N. C.

—AND—

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK.

Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

ANITA.....Sunday, Dec. 23
CROATAN.....Saturday, Dec. 29

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN.....Saturday, Dec. 22
FANITA.....Friday Dec. 28
CROATAN.....Saturday, Jan. 4

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN.....Tuesday, Jan. 1

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Throug Rates guaranteed to and from points in North South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

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A Rare Opportunity

It is *work*, however, and those who succeed best in it possess character, mature judgment, tact, perseverance, and the respect of their community. Think this matter over carefully. There's an unusual opening for somebody. If it fits you, it will pay you. Further information on request.

W. J. Roddey, Manager, Rock Hill, S. C.

Better Crops

result from use of fertilizers rich in potash. Most fertilizers sold do not contain

Sufficient Potash

to insure the best results. The results of the latest investigations of the use and abuse of potash are told in our books.

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Their sales attest their popularity.

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CLARENCE D. SEDBERRY, **Agent.**

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A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

—AND DEALERS IN—

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS

Bugg Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars,

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

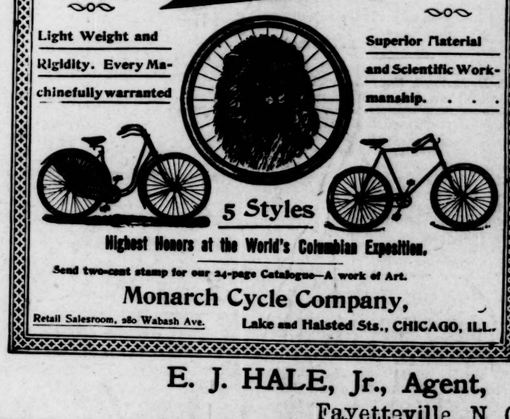
FERTILIZERS.

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

King of all Bicycles. **The Monarch** Absolutely the Best.

Light Weight and Rigidity. Every Machine fully warranted



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Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

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Sale of Land.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by Geo. Robinson and wife Mina Robinson, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book L, No. 4, page 267, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: The lands north of the Monroe Road, as follows:

First Tract.—160 acres, beginning at a pine on the east side of the wagon road, between the house and the bridge, near an old wolf pit, S. 12 E. 40 chains, thence N. 80, E. 40 chains, thence N. 12, W. 40 chains, thence to the begining.

Second Tract.—40 acres, beginning at the beginning corner of the above 160 acre tract, N. 1 chains, 50 links to a pine and pine pointers in an island between the Red Marsh and the River; thence W. 18 chains to a stake and pointers on the north side of the River; thence S. 20 chains, 20 links, thence 19 chains, 50 links to the aforesaid 160 acre tract; thence as it is, 6 chains, to the beginning.

Third Tract.—50 acres beginning on the third line of the 160 acre tract, 6 chains from the third corner, N 80, E. 17 chains, thence N. 10, W. 30 chains; thence S. 80 W. 17 chains to the line of the above 160 acres; thence with it to the beginning.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale: Saturday, Jan'y 12, 1895, 12 M.
Terms of sale: Cash.

JOHN F. CLARK, Mortgagee.

N. A. SINCLAIR, Attorney.
12-13-94 ts

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JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Nov. 21st, 1894.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	6:40 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:50 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:13 "
Leave Sanford,	11:34 "
Leave Climax,	1:34 p. m
Arrive Greensboro,	2:05 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:13 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:04 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:28 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	6:45 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:52 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:3 1 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:26 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:46 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:10 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:02 "
Leave Maxton,	6:38 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:50 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1 :00 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:35 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

Trains No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greesboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Nov 18, 1894	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 57	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 00	10 20	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 23	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 08	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 08	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 58	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 5	12 53	.....
Arrive Florence	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 18
Leave Goldsboro.	3 05
Leave Magnolia.	4 16
Ar. Wilmington.	5 45

	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Florence	7 25	7 15
Lv. Fayetteville	10 10	9 19
Leave Selma....	11 52	.....
Arrive Wilson..	12 42	11 15

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Nov. 18, 1894.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	7 25	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 10	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	11 52	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	12 42	11 15	.....

	No. 46 Daily.
	A. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 00
Leave Magnolia	10 32
Leave Goldsboro	11 35
Arrive Wilson..	12 25

	No. 76 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilson...	12 52	11 20	10 00	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	1 48	12 02	10 40	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 23	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 53	12 02	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 10	12 55	.....	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 9:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:23 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:35 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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